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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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ALBANIA

Soviet-U.S. 'Deals' Seen as Threat to Peace B 1
[Gurakuqi in BASHKIMI 26 Nov]

BULGARIA

Dailies Denounce 'Anti-Bulgarian Campaign' C 1
RABOTNICHESKO DELO [Shishmanov 1 Dec] C 1
ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME [Dimitrov 2 Dec] C 4
Leaders Congratulate Laotian Counterparts C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Dec]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Warsaw Pact Heads of State to Meet 4-5 January D 1
[Paris AFP]
Daily Questions Invulnerability of MX Missiles D 1
[ROLNICKE NOVINY 2 Dec]
Cardinal Tomasek Censures 'KATOLICKE' Magazine D 2
[Vatican City]
RUDE PRAVO Notes 'West's Anti-Bulgarian Campaign' [3 Dec] D 3
Husak Receives New Central Group Political Chief D 3
Urban, Patolichev Sign CSSR-USSR Trade Pact D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Dec]
Trade Protocol Discussed D 5
CPCZ's Fojtik Stresses Friendship With USSR D 6
Husak Sends Message to National Leaders D 7
To UAE's Al-Nuhayyan D 7
To Laos' Kaysone D 7
[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Dec]
To PLO's 'Arafat D 8
[RUDE PRAVO 29 Nov]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

People's Chamber Holds Sixth Session 3 December E 1
Stoph on National Economic Plan E 2
Hoefner on 1983 Budget Plan E 5
Mittag on Economy E 6
Fischer on Treaties E 8
Justice Minister Assesses Treaties E 9
Laws Passed E 9
Details of 1983 Budget E 10
Honecker Swears in Council of Ministers Members E 11

HUNGARY

MTI Carries Communique on 1 Dec MSZMP CC Session F 1
Gasoline Prices Increase 20 Percent 4 December F 5
Mehes Evaluates Foreign Trade Balance F 5

POLAND

Olszowski To Visit CSSR in 'Next Few Days' [CTK] G 1
Clarification of Weinberger 'Outburst' Demanded G 1
Science, Technology Protocol Signed With China G 1
Jaruzelski Visits Miners, Gives Address 3 Dec G 1
Visits Disaster Mine G 1
Visits Hospitalized Miners G 2
Jaruzelski Address G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4-5 Dec]
Congratulates Miners G 8
Reportage on 3 December Sejm Session G 8
Sejm Session Begins G 8
Finance Minister's Address G 9
More on Sejm Reports G 9
Sejm Concludes Debates G 10
Release of Internees Continues Nationwide G 11
Lenin Steelworkers Released G 11
Krakow Releases More Internees G 11
Czestochowa To Release Internees G 11
Other Voivodships To React G 12
Wroclaw PRON Appeal G 12
Solidarity Activist Emerges From Hiding, Released G 12
Officials Punished for Poor Performance G 12
Martial Law Not To Be Lifted Until 23 Dec [AFP] G 13
Warsaw, Vatican Report Episcopate Communique G 13
Episcopate 'Regret' Noted G 13
Free Trade Unions Defended [Vatican City] G 13
Voivodship Defense Committees Meet 2, 3 Dec G 15
Porebski at Wroclaw Meeting G 15
Gorzow Voivodship Meeting G 15
Bejger Addresses Lenin Shipyard PZPR Conference G 16
Insurance Bill for Private Farmers Approved G 16
Briefs: Undersecretaries of State Appointed G 16

ROMANIA

GNA Plenary Session To Resume 9 December H 1
Legislative Chamber To Meet 8 Dec H 1
Romanian-EEC Commission Concludes Session H 1
Ceausescu Receives EEC Official H 1
EEC Delegation Departs H 2
Ceausescu Holds Talks With Belgian CP Official H 2
Egyptian Minister Holds Discussions in Bucharest H 3
Received by Ceausescu H 3
Talks With Pungan, Others H 4
Palestinian Solidarity Day Marked 29 November H 4
[SCINTEIA 30 Nov]

YUGOSLAVIA

Dragan Continues U.S. Visit, Meets With Bush I 1
Visits Joint Economic Council I 1
U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger Visits SFRY I 2
Meets With Mamula I 2
Received by Stambolic I 2
Visits Tito Center, Departs I 2
Stambolic Receives International Bank President I 3
Stojanovic Meets With USSR Ambassador Rodionov I 3
New Consular Convention Completed With Poland I 3
$200 Million U.S.-Japanese Loan Finalized [DELO 27 Nov] I 4
Report Shows Exports Rise, Trade Deficit Declines I 4
SAWP Official Declares Borders Will Remain Open I 4
Ribicic Reviews International, Internal Affairs I 5
Kosovo: Major Projects Set For Completion in 1983 I 6
[BORBA 26 Nov]
Kosovo Academics Deny Association With Irredenta [NIN 28 Nov] I 6
Popit Defends Self-Management, Regional Rights I 7
[BORBA 25 Nov]
Federal Executive Council Approves Savings Time I 8
[POLITIKA 27 Nov]

SOVIET-U.S. 'DEALS' SEEN AS THREAT TO PEACE

AU031737 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 26 Nov 82 p 4

[Ilir Gurakuqi article: "Threats and Agreements"]

[Text] Through a number of statements and actions Moscow and Washington have recently been gnashing their teeth, but they have also been smiling at each other. The series was opened by Yuriy Andropov, the Kremlin's new chief. He declared in his first speech: "Peace with the imperialists cannot be achieved through supplications, but only through the invincible might of the Soviet Armed Forces." Only a few days later he changed his tune. From theatening, he became conciliatory and inviting. The same Andropov stated: "The future belongs to the reduction of tension" and "we are for equality and for taking into consideration the interests of both sides. We are for sincere agreement." Meanwhile, Reagan showed both sides of the coin in his 22 November message to the U.S. Congress. He started by announcing a new warmongering decision by his administration: the deployment of 200 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles on U.S. territory. He considered this to be necessary because, according to his own imperialist logic, "weapons are still needed to prevent war." At the same time, he called for "the strengthening of trust between the two sides," as well as cooperation and concentrated efforts to prevent the possibility of a conflict.

The Andropov-Bush and Gromyko-Bush meetings in Moscow held recently and the frequency of statements made by both sides about reduction of tension, talks and agreements, which follow a period of over a year characterized by bitter rhetoric and exacerbated relations between the superpowers, are not fortuitous. In the present circumstances, both sides are interested in new talks and agreements. But this in no way means that they desire to achieve disarmament or to secure peace, as they demagogically pretend. The aggressive hegemonistic course of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism shows this clearly. This is also proved by Reagan's latest decision concerning the deployment of MX missiles and analogous actions by the Soviet Union at a time when the representatives of the two superpowers are again meeting in Geneva, supposedly to achieve disarmament at the negotiating table.

The game is thus repeated: Disarmament in words and rearmament in deeds. The aim of the talks has nothing to do with disarmament, although disarmament will serve to conceal this aim. Owing to their plundering, aggressive and expansionist nature and to the policy dictated by this nature, the superpowers cannot relinquish their military superiority over others and be in favor of real disarmament. If the imperialist wolves are now embracing after having snarled at each other, they are doing so because it suits them to come to an agreement at the expense of others, to negotiate on how to divide the prey. Their calls for talks are therefore accompanied on both sides with particular and repeated stress that any agreement must be reached on the basis of respect for their mutual interests. These talks also allow them, through military deals, to determine the pace and level of the nuclear arms race in order to achieve the strength needed to exert blackmail and pressure over all the peoples of the world. They want the latter to bow their heads and seek salvation under their nuclear umbrellas. This is the "peace" understood by the superpowers. And they declare it openly. Reagan called the U.S. intercontinental missiles, which can only serve to threaten peoples, "peacekeepers."

In the last analysis, however, this is a deal between wolves. Each side is seeking to gain the most and to secure the stronger position, in other words, talks and agreements, but from a position of strength. It is a fact that all declarations and calls for talks and agreements are accompanied by actions and words with which each side is seeking to stress its own military potential, its plans and the measures it could adopt toward the other side. This proves once again that the so-called "guardians of peace" have anything but peace in mind in their talks, while their agreements and deals are undermining and threatening peace.

DAILIES DENOUNCE 'ANTI-BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN'

RABOTNICHESKO DELO

AU021819 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Dec 82 p 8

[Article by Dimitur Shishmanov, BTA political observer: "The Goals of an Anti-Bulgarian Campaign"]

[Text] Kidnappings, assassinations of political figures, attacks in railway stations, hotels and public buildings in which dozens of people are killed, armed bank robberies committed by terrorist gangs -- these are events unknown in the socialist states, but they are part of everyday life in certain Western countries.

Terrorism has always been a method of imperialist policy. It is a well-known fact that the name of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was directly connected with the assassinations of Lumumba, Martin Luther King and Allende, as well as with a series of attempts on the life of Fidel Castro. Why not make the citizens of Western countries believe that terrorism, which is destroying their countries is a product of...communism and is committed under the leadership of the socialist states!

This is the goal of the anti-Bulgarian campaign noisily fanned these days through the mass media of the United States and Western Europe. This is the goal of the intolerable provocation against our country -- the arrest of a Bulgarian citizen and employee of the Bulgarian civil airline company Balkan in Rome who is accused of some kind of "complicity" in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in Rome's St Peter's Square in May 1981.

Certain circles in Italy are trying to shift the responsibility for an act committed in the Italian capital by a terrorist who was caught on the spot, to a citizen of socialist Bulgaria, a country which has made an officially recognized contribution to the struggle against international terrorism.

The organizers of this base provocation and propaganda operation as well as their inspirers are doing everything within their power to divert attention from the basic sources of terrorism, from those who are responsible for this specific case, by pointing in another direction. They are disregarding the facts of the trial held in 1982 that were confirmed by the Italian court of justice; they are playing games and speculating with nonexistent and invented facts.

They do not ask themselves the logical question that anyone would ask: How was it possible for the Bulgarian citizens and employee to remain another year and a half in Italy if he had anything to do with the criminal act! The answer to this question clearly reveals the grossly concocted and easily recognizable script about "Bulgarian participation" in the assassination attempt in the Roman square.

Let us mention some of the facts proved during the Italian trial held in Rome in 1982 that were confirmed in a number of West European countries.

The Turkish citizen Mehmet Ali Agca, who shot at the Pope on 13 May 1981, is an activist of the neofascist nationalist movement in Turkey and of its armed terrorist detachments called the "Grey Wolves." These are facts supplied by the Turkish side.

The neofascist terrorist movements, organizations, and gangs of the "Grey Wolves" type, their activists and supporters, have not and cannot have anything in common with socialist Bulgaria or with any socialist country whatsoever, and it is a well-known fact that they are used by the CIA for the struggle against communism, against democratic and progressive movements.

The Turkish press reported that a former CIA agent sold weapons to one extremely right-wing terrorist organization in Turkey that trained the terrorist Agca. [daily CUMHURIYET on 7 January 1982)

The escape of the aforementioned terrorist from Turkish prison, as confirmed by the Turkish side, had been organized by the fascist-nationalist movement and its terrorist groups called the "Grey Wolves." Disguised in a military uniform, the terrorist Agca passed through eight guarded doors and disappeared in the streets of the Turkish capital.

The terrorist Agca was involved in a plan to assassinate the pope as early as while he was serving a former prison term in Turkey. There is sufficiently convincing proof of this fact. In a letter to the daily MILLIYET immediately after his escape from prison, Agca declared that he had escaped in order to assassinate the pope, who was imminently expected to visit Turkey. The letter was published in the press. Until that moment the terrorist had never seen a socialist country or a citizen from such a country.

According to the campaign, which is now intentionally being spread with great fanfare, there is talk about some kind of secret "Bulgarian connection" as regards the assassination attempt on 13 May 1981, and no importance whatsoever is attributed to the fact that the terrorist spent a long period of time in the FRG, in Italy and in Spain, in a total of seven NATO member countries; no importance is attributed to his contacts with branches of the "Grey Wolves" in Western Europe and to his connections with other fascist, terrorist organizations. The whole campaign is based on the fact that before leaving for Western Europe, he passed through Bulgarian territory (through which millions of Turkish citizens pass) and that he spent a certain period of time in Bulgaria.

The inspirers and organizers of the campaign are asking the question why was he not arrested in Bulgaria after his picture was published in the Turkish press. The terrorist, however, had left Turkey with a forged passport that the Turkish authorities could not recognize.

Why, however, was he not recognized and arrested in the FRG, in Italy, or in Spain, in the seven NATO member-countries where he spent several months? All the more so since Turkish dailies are sold in those countries because of the over 2 million Turkish citizens living in those countries, and the more so since the picture of the terrorist was published on the front pages of these newspapers that are being publicly sold in all the big West European cities.

In addition to this the Turkish authorities had informed West German and Italian authorities about the fact that a dangerous terrorist was in their countries. His long telephone conversations from Italy with activists of the "Grey Wolves" in West Germany had even been tapped.

The Italian police, the Italian administrative organs, and the Italian Court of Justice, which had the greatest opportunities to fully investigate all questions connected with the terrorist action in St Peter's Square, did not discover any traces of accomplices from the socialist countries, no matter how hard they tried.

It turns out that a former American female journalist who had lived in Italy was more competent and had more opportunities than the Italian state and other states where the terrorist had stayed, more opportunities even than the Italian police and courts of justice. In an outrageous article that appeared in a U.S. periodical she propagated the story that as a result of her own investigations she had come to the logical conclusion that "Bulgarian secret services" and hence the "Soviet secret services" were involved in the assassination attempt.

NBC, a private American TV corporation, filmed the script based on the inventions of the morbid imagination of this American journalist. The film was purchased by many Western TV companies eager for provocative political sensations. The former American journalist in Italy began to sell right and left, various versions of her original concoction. An American "presidential committee" that is "following the application of the Helsinki declaration" most seriously listened to the report of the American female journalist and fully agreed with her conclusions. It even accused the West European governments and the Italian Court of Justice of shortsightedness and of overlooking the "Bulgarian connection" that, by the way, the journalist herself has never seen either. This "connection," however, in her opinion and according to the NBC commentators was very probable, since the terrorist had passed through Bulgarian territory! This is a strange kind of logic and an even stranger mentality and morality for a journalist on which to shape, or in this case, we should better say, of distorting, public opinion.

Since the aforementioned accusations, lacking in facts, could not be believed, the campaign faded a little, but certain people in certain places must have thought that it was now a convenient moment to revive it with new falsifications and with the provocation of arresting a Bulgarian citizen.

It is indicative that at both the beginning and in the revival of this campaign the signal came from accross the ocean.

It was announced that the Italian judge who ordered the arrest of the Bulgarian citizen was in Washington in October 1982. It is superfluous to ask the reason for this visit.

According to American and Italian mass media, the Italian judge had traveled to the United States to investigate two news items that appeared in the American press in connection with the investigation of the terrorist act against the pope. (daily, THE WASHINGTON POST 27 November)

According to other sources of information, the signal for the "trace leading to Bulgaria" was given to the Italian judge by the U.S. secret services. (daily, MATTING, 26 November)

The arbitrary arrest of the Bulgarian citizen represents a striking new example of the brutal violation of human rights. The signal was given and an incredible contest to concoct and propagate absurd lies began. These lies are frequently contradictory, are disavowed and then revived again.

Let us cite the daily AMERICAN, issued in the English language in Rome: "Regardless of the outcome of the affair and regardless of the role played by Bulgaria, if he ever played a role, his arrest will add another unfortunate chapter to the book of Italian justice, which operates on the principle of 'whoever cannot prove his innocence is pronounced guilty'...the Bulgarian, who appears in all publications, including our daily, can be proved fully innocent as the victim of a great desire to prove something..."

This "something" that should be proved is undoubtedly that terrorism, which is actually an offspring of the capitalist system and a means of imperialist policy, allegedly stems from the socialist countries. This intentional campaign is aimed at discrediting socialist Bulgaria in the eyes of the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria cannot resign itself to the insults accumulating against it that are provoked by responsible and irresponsible organizers of diversions and provocations, by inventors of slanders who are likely to damage the traditionally good relations between our country and Italy. Naturally, the Bulgarian side is not responsible for the consequences of this matter.

The goal of this campaign, which is in the spirit of the strategy and style of the crusades of reactionary forces against communism, is even more far-reaching: It is the goal to discredit the countries where real socialism exists and the entire socialist community by diverting the attention of the public from the profound economic, political and moral crisis that the capitalist system worldwide is living through.

This campaign is directly aimed against the policy of detente and peace. It comes at a time when the discussion about a possible revival of the process of detente has started again.

The campaign also coincides with considerable progress in the normalization process in Poland. The campaign is aimed at giving impetus to the dying counterrevolutionary conspiracy against socialist Poland by taking advantage of an act of terrorism directed against the pope, who is Polish.

In certain anti-Bulgarian forgeries of the anticommunist propaganda centers there is talk about "the Bulgarian trace," but we are fully justified in stating that the distasteful operation that the anticommunist centers are conducting against our country and the socialist countries is unmistakably pointing to the West.

We would like to express our hope that common sense and a sense of responsibility toward worldwide public opinion will prevail and that this fully unjustified campaign, which is to the detriment of mutual trust among countries and is poisoning the international atmosphere, will be stopped.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME

AU0513335 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Prof Dimitur Dimitrov article: "Mud Does Not Stick]

[Text] There is a centuries-old but outdated way of praising slander that is expressed in the well-known saying that mud does not stick! It implies that regardless of whether or not there is some truth about a slander, the important thing is that some of the slander stays in people's minds. In the final account it discredits those who are subjected to the slander. Even when one can disavow the slander with facts and prove that the victim of slander is innocent, some trace will still remain and, who knows, there may really be something true about it...

Such elements can be discovered in the widely organized, slanderous campaign that was started several times and then dismissed in connection with the attempt last year to assassinate the pope in Rome. This slander conforms fully with the striving of imperialism to connect international terrorism with the countries where real socialism exists.

The most recent manifestation of this campaign is only a few days old and concerns the arrest of Sergey Ivanov Antonov, an employee of the Bulgarian Balkan civil airline stationed in Rome. This arrest was carried out at the instruction of Ilario Martella, the investigating judge, the same one who investigated last year's 13 May attempt in Rome to assassinate the pope by Mehmed Ali Agca, a 23-year-old citizen of the Republic of Turkey. He was arrested on the spot. Even at the moment of his arrest it was hinted that there might be some conspiracy in this case, but the subject of the conspiracy was subsequently dismissed. During the trial it was ascertained that Agca had fired two shots that seriously injured the pope. It was never mentioned during the trial if there were any other accused or suspected individuals. No such proof or circumstantial evidence was submitted to the court. Agca was sentenced to life imprisonment according to Italian law.

Considerable time has elapsed since these events. During this period, Ilario Martella, the investigating judge, paid a visit to the United States to hear some testimony connected with the trial. After he returned to Italy, he made an announcement explaining the sentence against Agca and mentioning secret forces, as well as the existence of some kind of high level conspiracy. These allusions were later officially confirmed, namely in June 1982, by the statement about a conspiracy in connection with the attempt to assassinate the pope. At the same time Omer Bagci, another Turkish citizen, was arrested in Switzerland and was extradited to the Italian authorities in October 1982. Musa Chelebi, another Turkish citizen, was arrested in the FRG. He has not yet been extradited to the Italian authorities.

A few days ago the Italian authorities arrested Sergey Ivanov Antonov, a citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as I have already mentioned. It may appear that, as people say in our country, "the puzzle is falling into place." Actually, however, there is no question of a puzzle falling into place, but just of a slanderous trap, which some people are trying to set for the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Ivanov Antonov.

How can we describe these facts?

This summer the well-known U.S. magazine READERS DIGEST and the NBC television corporation announced that Mehmet Ali Agca had spent some time in our country, namely in the summer of 1980. Here he is supposed to have established contact with the "Bulgarian secret services." According to the absolutely arbitrary assumptions of K. Sterling, an American female journalist, Agca allegedly established contact with the "Soviet secret services" through the "Bulgarian secret services." The female journalist even made a TV film on the subject. All her assumptions and slanders are contained in this film and have been transformed into documentary material, aimed at poisoning the people's minds and at misleading public opinion, as well as at slandering our country and state organs.

I was in Italy exactly at the time the campaign against Agca, including the fact that he had passed through the People's Republic of Bulgaria and had allegedly established contact with the "Bulgarian secret services," was at its climax. This was during the middle and second half of September. I had the opportunity of following the newspapers, radio and television every day. The slanders against our country were being spread everywhere. The dailies devoted much space to these slanders, even on their front pages. This happened at the same time the aggression of Israel in Lebanon had reached its climax. Towns were burning, thousands of women and children were being killed in Lebanon. Fires were burning and exterminations worthy of St Bartholomew's night were taking place in that part of the world. At the same time, however, the newspapers found space to write that Agca had passed through our country, that he might have purchased his weapon in Bulgaria and that "he had established contact with the Bulgarian secret services," and so forth. All this was in the form of assumptions and presumptions for the purpose of obviously slandering our country. There is only one fact at the bottom of this avalanche of slanders, namely the fact that Agca passed through Bulgaria. The rest is an invention, a lie, and an unfounded assumption. Everything else is slander.

The reader, the radio listener and television viewer, however, can read, listen to and watch all these slanders and can ask himself a question as well as answer the following question himself: It is a universally known fact that our country, Bulgaria, is a tourist country that has abolished visas, that over 6 million tourists and other travelers pass through our country. Bulgarian authorities are doing everything in their power to ensure Bulgaria's contribution to national and international efforts against illegal drug traffic, illegal possession of arms and their transfer through Bulgaria. Our country has given genuine proof of its struggle against international terrorism.

As to the fact that Agca passed through Bulgaria and hence to the assumption that he is connected with the "Bulgarian secret services" and that he has become the latters' agent, we can only ask the following question: Is it not a confirmed fact that Agca passed through 12 other states in 1980 and 1981? According to logical considerations, this assumption about Bulgaria should also be made about other countries and their secret services, about the fact that Agca had become their agent as well. This is the logic of surmise; if we follow this logic, where does it lead us?

It is, however, not an assumption, but a fact that the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Ivanov Antonov has been arrested. His arrest is connected with slander. The slander is expanding. Secret documents are now supposed to have been found on him. Under the circumstances to which he is now subjected, anyone can find such documents that are needed by slander. If necessary, certain words can also be put into his mouth?!

The slander is spreading like a dense fog. It can perhaps veil the sight and muddle some people's minds. But no more! It is obvious that this slander is not only directed against an individual, a citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The slander is directed against a law-abiding, stable and prospering state -- Bulgaria. For certain people our country is marked by a shortcoming, namely the fact that it is a socialist country. For our people, for history, this fact is of great importance. It is the greatest achievement of Bulgaria -- as a result of half a century of struggle, Bulgaria has become a socialist country. This is reason for our pride! . This is our historical achievement. Bulgaria is a worthy member of the worldwide socialist system.

As to slanders, however, they will pass and disappear like the fog, no matter how dense it may be. This time we can say that mud does not leave any traces...nothing with remain from the slander!

LEADERS CONGRATULATE LAOTIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU031641 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a greetings telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and to Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme National Assembly of the LPDR, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

We are sincerely happy with the successes achieved by the Lao working people under the leadership of the LPRP in the comprehensive upsurge of economy and culture, in the defense of the revolutionary achievements and in building the bases of socialism in Laos, the telegram points out. We are convinced that the Lao people, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, will achieve further victories along the path outlined by the Third LPRP Congress.

The telegram also emphasizes that the peaceful foreign policy of the LPRP enjoys deserved praise in the international arena and actively contributes to normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia, exacerbated by the forces of imperialism and reaction. It is also emphasized that the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the constructive proposals by the three Indochinese countries on achieving peace and security in this part of the world.

Confidence was also expressed that our mutual relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will continue to successfully develop and deepen in the future for the prosperity of the two peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism in the world.

WARSAW PACT HEADS OF STATE TO MEET 4-5 JANUARY

NC031911 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Prague, Dec 3 (AFP) -- Warsaw Pact nations will hold a heads of state summit here on January 4 and 5, informed sources said here today.

It will be preceded by a foreign ministers' meeting.

The summit of the pact -- grouping Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union -- will be Yuriy Andropov's first trip outside the Soviet Union since he was made Soviet Communist Party secretary-general.

The meeting was originally scheduled for December 8 and postponed following the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

The meeting -- of the pact's consultative political committee -- is held every two years to discuss international issues. It last met in Warsaw May 14 and 15, 1980. The pact foreign ministers last met on October 22 in Moscow.

No date has yet been set for a pact defence ministers' meeting, which was originally scheduled for Prague on November 23 and 24 but then postponed. But sources said it was likely to follow soon after the heads of state meeting.

The switch in the order of the various pact meetings indicates, (?according) to observers, that agenda changes are being made to take into account the Kremlin reshuffle following Mr Brezhnev's death.

DAILY QUESTIONS INVULNERABILITY OF MX MISSILES

AU031557 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 2 Dec 82 p 5

["JPF,"-signed commentary: "Are the American MX Missiles Truly Invulnerable? A 'Dense' and Useless Pack"]

[Text] Are the MX missiles invincible? According to President Ronald Reagan, this should be true if 100 of them, with 1,000 nuclear warheads, are installed in a "dense pack" of concrete-reinforced launching pads: these are supports to be dug side by side, to cover an area not quite 50 km long and 2 km wide near the city of Cheyenne in the state of Wyoming. Allegedly, even if 2-3 nuclear warheads should fall on a couple of such MX launching silos, nothing could happen to the remaining ones: They would be protected by firm concrete and, above all, by what science knows as the Compton effect -- that is, the effects of an electromagnetic impulse after a nuclear explosion. This impulse throws the electronic equipment around the "mushroom" of the explosion out of action for several hours. Any further missiles approaching the area would be deprived of the use of their electronic equipment, would "go blind," and would allegedly no longer be able to damage the other MX launch pads.

Perhaps they really could not. But what if further warheads, aimed above the "dense pack" of MX missiles, began exploding at high altitudes above them? Naturally, their nuclear explosion would also create electromagnetic impulses: It is even known that the Compton effect and the area affected by it increased according to the altitude at which the explosion occurs. In that case, could the launched MX missiles make their way through there at all?

The warheads falling on the "dense pack" of MX silos need not even explode immediately: They need not even explode on the surface of their concrete cover. They could bore into the earth and their explosions could be timed to take place simultaneously, over the entire area. In that case the Compton effect would be of no use to the MX missiles. And, after all, the United States must know this; because it has been constructing such a nuclear warhead, which would bore 20 meters deep into rock and iron concrete. They called it "Earth Penetrator" [published in English] that means a kind of "delver into earth." Would not the ruins, the rubble and debris after the explosion of 2-3 nuclear charges suffice to bury the launch shafts of even the "uninjured" MX missiles, in a way that would prevent the missiles from being fired at all?

The prominent London bourgeois weekly ECONOMIST probably sensed all this, and more, when it asked: Are the MXs in a "dense pack" truly invulnerable? The extent to which the United States is convinced of this is made apparent by the $12 billion demanded by the Pentagon war ministry for an antimissile defense system with Spartan or Spirit guided missiles for the range of intercontinental ballistic MX's.

Are they then really invulnerable, as President Ronald Reagan believes? Moscow PRAVDA recalled that the Soviet Union does not intend to catch up with the United States in developing every new arms system and imitating the United States: But this does not at all mean that the Soviet Union would not find a way to effectively reply to Washington if it should start realizing its plans.

The people for whom the MX missiles are now the greatest danger was shown by the explosion of one of them in a shaft almost 90 meters underground, which took the lives of four U.S. missile workers. The LONDON SUNDAY TIMES doubts in general whether the MX is a "suitable weapon at a suitable time" and regards them as merely being far too expensive. In the military sense, the nonsensical nature of squandering a total of $64 billion for their "dense pack" is also acknowledged by the big American bourgeois daily BALTIMORE SUN. It sees Washington's goal as "pushing" the Soviet Union back into the arms race. The London weekly NEW STATESMAN regards it as a "tragic blow" to disarmament efforts. But in the final consequences this blow is as useless as all others.

CARDINAL TOMASEK CENSURES 'KATOLICKE' MAGAZINE

LD040056 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1845 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] According to a 2 December REUTER report, Prague Archbishop Cardinal Tomasek before departing for Rome to attend a cardinals' meeting withdrew the magazine "KATOLICKE NOVINY'S" authority to be an organ of the church. He also withdrew the church's repesentatives from the magazine's editorial board.

Cardinal Tomasek had protested sharply on several earlier occasions on his own behalf as well as on behalf of other ordinaries -- regretable uncessessfully -- against the fact that the magazine publishes detailed reports from meetings of the Pacem in Terris Association.

After the publication of the proclamation of the (Pro-Clerus) congregation, in which clergymen are forbidden membership in certain associations, he declared in the new protest that it is totally intolerable for the magazine to publish reports about the activity of a movement to which this prohibition directly applies. He found it totally absurd that this magazine -- then still being published with the church's authority -- last July published an article about the abovementioned movement entitled: "In Loyal Service of the Church and Homeland." At that time he emphatically reiterated in his letter to the editorial board that the publication which carries the title: "CATHOLIC" must consistently adhere to the line of the Roman Catholic Church and its supreme head.

As early as September, Cardinal Tomasek sent a sharp protest to the chief editor of "KATOLICKE NOVINY." He was protesting the fact that the journal is disseminating, with the church's permission, reports about a proscribed association, while refusing to publish public meassages by the holy father and reports about the church's world-wide activities. By doing this the publication is creating an impression that does not correspond to the reality that in the Czechoslovak Republic, apart from the Pacem in Terris movement there does not exist any church life.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES 'WEST'S ANTI-BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN'

LD032118 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] The aim of The West's anti-Bulgarian campaign is to make citizens of Western countries think that terrorism is directed by the socialist countries, RUDE PRAVO said today on the campaign of bourgeois media concerning the arrest of deputy director of Bulgaria's Balkan Airlines company in Rome, Sergey Ivanov Antonov. Recalling that Antonov is being accused of "complicity" in last year's attempt on the life of John Paul II, committed by Turkish citizen Ali Agca, the daily pointed out that it is known in the West that Ali Agca, an internationally known terrorist, has been living for some time in Italy, West Germany, Spain and other countries, which was known also by Interpol, but in spite of this a persistent search for "mysterious Bulgarian links" and "Bulgarian traces" has been going on.

The concentrated effort of Western media and particularly of those controlling them comes at a time when the possibility of new talks on reviving detente emerged. Their aim is to stimulate anti-socialist forces in Poland since the terrorist attack was made against the pope who is a Pole. Thus it cannot be ruled out that in this case Bulgaria is being given "care" under the U.S. anti-communist concept of a different approach to each socialist country and that also other, far-reaching goals are involved, RUDE PRAVO added.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW CENTRAL GROUP POLITICAL CHIEF

LD031830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Lt Gen Nikolay Kovalenko, new chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Group of the Soviet armies in Czechoslovakia, in Prague Castle today. During a friendly and cordial conversation he wished him many successes in his responsible work.

The president of the republic also received Lt Gen Mikhail Oglev in connection with his forthcoming departure from Czechoslovakia. During a cordial conversation Comrade Gustav Husak thanked him for his personal effort which has contributed to the further strengthening of friendship between the armies and peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Soviet Union.

URBAN, PATOLICHEV SIGN CSSR-USSR TRADE PACT

AU041608 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Dec 82 pp 1, 7

[CTK Moscow dispatch: "Protocol on Goods Exchanged: Foreign Trade Between USSR and CSSR in 1983"; passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] Moscow (CTK) -- BOHUMIL URBAN, CSSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE, AND NIKOLAY PATOLICHEV, USSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE, YESTERDAY IN MOSCOW SIGNED A PROTOCOL ON THE EXCHANGE OF COMMODITIES BETWEEN THE CSSR AND THE SOVIET UNION IN 1983. THE SIGNING OF THE PROTOCOL WAS ATTENDED BY CESTMIR LOVETINSKY, CSSR AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION.

The protocal includes commitments by the two sides which follwo from the agreement on the exchange of commodities and on payments between the CSSR and USSR for the period 1981-85, and also from other economic agreements. It also consolidates the positive results of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, achieved in fulfilling the comprehensive program of further deepening and perfecting cooperation and developing the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member states.

In preparing the protocol, the two sides proceeded from the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress.

THE VOLUME OF THE GOODS EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE CSSR AND THE SOVIET UNION SET FOR 1983 WILL EXCEED R10.5 BILLION AND INCREASE ABOUT 12 PERCENT, COMPARED WITH THIS YEAR.

In 1983 the specialization and cooperation of production between the CSSR and USSR will continue to develop, above all in engineering; this will contribute toward speeding up technical advances in various branches of the national economy of the two countries.

In 1983 the USSR will deliver to the CSSR various machines, means of transport, industrial equipment and apparatuses. The USSR will continue delivering to the CSSR basic kinds of raw and other materials needed to ensure the further advance of Czechoslovakia's national economy, including crude oil, natural gas, bituminous coal, electric power, iron ore materials, metals, cotton, chemical and other products.

The main place in the CSSR's deliveries to the USSR is held by machines, equipment, means of transport and apparatuses. Czechoslovakia will continue delivering to the Soviet Union large-diameter steel pipes, chemical industry products and other materials in which the USSR's national economy is interested.

The traditional deliveries of Czechoslovak consumer goods to the Soviet Union will continue, above all in footwear, readymade clothes, furniture, leather goods and other commodities.

In 1983, CSSR-USSR cooperation will develop in the transport of Soviet natural gas over Czechoslovak territory to the countries of Western Europe.

DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS IT WAS AGREED THAT IN 1983, TOO, THE TWO SIDES WILL STRIVE TO EXPAND THE EXCHANGE OF COMMODITIES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

The realization of commitments in the mutual deliveries of goods defined in the protocol will assist the planned development of the national economy in both countries, as well as help increase the effectiveness of production and more fully satisfy the growing needs of the population of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The deliberations were held in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding and fruitful creative cooperation.

After the signing of the protocol on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in 1983, Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, granted the CTK reporter in Moscow an interview, in which he stated:

The protocol on the exchange of commodities which we have just signed with the Soviet Union, as the first of the socialist countries, envisages that trade turnover next year will increase 12 percent compared with this year: This means that for the first time in history it will exceed R10 billion.

The center of gravity in the exchange lies on what have already become traditional deliveries of commodities. As regards our imports, we will, above all, be buying from the USSR raw materials and energy -- and buying them at advantageous conditions which we could not achieve on other markets. Czechoslovakia's domestic market will be enriched by certain new kinds of consumer goods. For instance, we will import 140,000 pocket calculators and 10,000 Malysh submersible pumps: And we are still negotiating the delivery of several thousand Zhiguli passenger cars.

As regards our exports to the USSR, they will primarily include deliveries of machines and equipment, which will make up two-thirds of the total export. In this connection I would like to stress that the protocol for next year is, in substance, a balanced one. The share of exchange with the USSR in our total foreign trade will amount to about 40 percent. Even from the viewpoint of Soviet trade, Czechoslovakia is no negligible partner, since it participates 8 percent in the USSR's total foreign trade exchanges.

Trade Protocol Discussed

LD031148 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Interview with unidentified minister on the significance of the CSSR-USSR trade protocol signed in Prague 2 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, what is the content of the protocol? How do you assess its importance?

[Answer] Well, yesterday we signed a protocol with the Soviet Union for 1983. I would like to say that the protocol provides for an increase in the turnover between our countries of approximately 12 percent. I should say that for the first time in our mutual trade we have achieved a turnover higher than R10 billion. Naturally the Soviet Union, as our biggest partner, accounts for almost 40 percent of our foreign trade. The fact that we, in our trade with the Soviet Union, account for more than 8 percent of the foreign trade of the Soviet Union, that is, that we are its second biggest partner as regards imports into the USSR -- which we were unable to state in the past -- is also interesting. Now about the content of the protocol, of course, it includes traditional supplies. Traditionally, our imports from the USSR constitute such basic raw materials as crude oil, gas, iron-ore, raw materials, nonferrous metals, cotton, coal -- I could go on. Of course, we buy a number of machines and equipment, above all for the mining industry. But you have asked what is new in the protocol. I would like to say that it also includes a lot of consumer goods which will come onto our market. To name just a few examples: miniature pocket calculators, submersible pumps which are in such demand on our market, a substantial quantity of photo and movie equipment, also sewing machines, and so on. As regards Czechoslovak exports I would characterize it by saying that two-thirds of our exports to the Soviet Union will, traditionally, be machines and equipment, and about one-third the products of our consumer or light industry.

[Question] I think that the food program represents great export possibilities for the economy. How is this fact reflected in the protocol which has been signed?

[Answer] Yes, the Soviet Union puts great emphasis on the construction and mechanization of the food and agricultural complex: This was borne out also by the talks. The protocol includes also some supplies in this direction: They are worth about R6 billion. I would say that this is a great opportunity for us for it gives an opportunity to our engineering industry to export to the Soviet Union what we are good at, whether it is brewery engineering or engineering for mills, bakeries and so on, cereal silos, and other things.

There is one interesting thing here: We are able to supply complete systems; that is, we sell not only our machines but also our design and the skill of our people, the entire organization. This is always very advantageous from the business point of view.

[Question] Cooperation is frequently mentioned. What future opportunities are there provided by our mutual trade cooperation?

[Answer] Yes, cooperation and specialization is frequently mentioned. I must say that when this is done well, it is very advantageous. We can say that in our trade with the Soviet Union, in our mutual trade, about 40 percent of our supplies are either specialized or produced in cooperation. This is a decent proportion. However, it could be higher still. A good example of cooperation is the nuclear program: Individual countries have agreed as to what they know best and what they are able to manufacture to the highest quality standards. Such opportunities exist also in other branches and spheres, in engineering in particular. Cooperation is not born either at ministry or at a summit meetings between two ministries. It comes into being through active contacts between engineers, technologists, chief designers, and so forth. This means knowing each other well and creating prerequisites for knowing each other better still. This, I think, is the guarantee for success for the future.

CPCZ'S FOJTIK STRESSES FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

LD301446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] A state-wide seminar was held in Prague today to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The seminar was organized by the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the CPCZ Central Committee for leading party activists in the ideological field.

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the seminar about the Soviet Union's 60 years of history and about utilizing the experiences of Soviet communists in the CPCZ's policy. He said that together with the Soviet people, progressive people of the world are preparing to celebrate this important jubilee. After all, everything of importance that is taking place in the present-day world is influenced by the Soviet Union and the policy of the Leninist CPSU. Comrade Fojtik went on to recall that the destiny of our country is linked permanently and firmly with the Soviet Union. Without the Soviet Union we would not have our national and state existence under socialism, we would not be able to enjoy peace and devote ourselves to peaceful, constructive work.

Comrade Fojtik then went on to talk about the need to adopt and apply in creative manner the rich experiences of Soviet communists to develop Marxist-Leninist theory and to continously improve the Leninist norms of party life. In this connection he pointed to the responsibility of our ideological front for implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress program raising the level of ideological and political-education work, its effectiveness, pursuasiveness and offensiveness. This is necessary, among other things, because together with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community we have to resist increasing attacks by the aggressive circles of imperialism, headed by the United States, which are waging a psychological war against the socialist countries.

Jan Fojtik then went on to say that tackling all the problems which our revolutionary epoch has placed before it, our party has always been able to link class interests with national interests and with the duties of internationalism. It is testimony to the greatness of the CPCZ's history.

He stressed that loyalty to the Leninist principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, fraternal cooperation and solidarity with the revolutionary and workers parties of the world are and will remain the basic principle of the CPCZ's policy. Real patriotism is linked inseparably with proletarian and socialist internationalism. That also includes warm relations of respect for the Soviet Union, admiration and sincere comradely relationship with the Leninist CPSU. The experiences of Soviet communists and other fraternal parties are and will always be a rich source of learning for the CPCZ. Friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is and will be for us for all Czechoslovak people, the mainstay and guarantee of all our future successes, Jan Fojtik stressed at today's seminar on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

HUSAK SENDS MESSAGES TO NATIONAL LEADERS

To UAE's Al-Nuhayyan

LD030030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations to Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, on the state holiday of his country. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, in his turn congratulated Rashid ibn 'Abdallah, United Arab Emirates Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To Laos' Kaysone

AU031625 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR Premier, sent Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of their country's state holiday.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR we send you, the Central Commitee of the LPRP, the Lao Government and fraternal Lao people cordial comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and all Czechoslovak people, as well as in our own name.

We in the CSSR are sincerely pleased with the results that are being achieved by the people of your country under the leadership of the LPRP in realizing the resolutions of its third congress on the path of implementing deep revolutionary changes and building the foundations of the socialist society in the country.

Together with the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries of the socialist community, we are firmly standing at the side of the Lao people in their resolute fight against the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction. We highly appriase the contribution made by the LPDR toward developing cooperation among the states of the socialist community and its lasting effort aimed at changing Southeast Asia into an area of stability and peaceful cooperation and at consolidating peace and security in the world.

The Czechoslovak people hold in great esteem the relations of friendship and close all-round cooperation between our two parties and countries. We are convinced that these relations, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to successfully deepen and develop in harmony with the interests of the Czechoslovak and Lao people and in the spirit of the treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded between the CSSR and the LPDR.

On this significant day in the life of your country, we wish you from all our heart, esteemed comrades, and all Lao people further successes in the socialist construction of your country, in the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

On the same occasion Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, sent a congratulatory telegram to Souhpanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Phoun Sipaseut, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR.

The Central Trade Union Council sent a congratulatory telegram to the Federation of Lao Trade Unions.

To PLO's 'Arafat

AU021402 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Prague, 28 Nov (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, a greetings telegram on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the people of Palestine.

Among other things, the telegram states: The Czechoslovak people follow and support with deep and sincere sympathies the courageous fight of the Arab people of Palestine against the imperialist-Zionist plot in the Middle East and against the current barbarous Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the main victim of which is the Palestine people. The firm and heroic struggle of Palestinian patriots, who are fighting under the leadership of their vanguard -- the PLO, is winning the deserved admiration and support of all our people, of the progressive forces throughout the world.

The CSSR resolutely condemns Israel's aggressive policy in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East area, carried out even at the price of the most atrocious crimes against humanity and with the comprehensive support of the world imperialism with the United States at the head with the aim of crushing the justified longings of the Arab people of Palestine for a life in peace in their independent state. We are convinced that the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine will win. In this struggle it will continue to have our full and resolute support.

I wish you and all Arab people of Palestine, the telegram says in conclusion, further successes in the fight for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, for ensuring your inalienable national rights and for creating your own independent state.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER HOLDS SIXTH SESSION 3 DECEMBER

LD031552 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1034 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber held its sixth session in Berlin on Friday morning. The agenda includes items on the 1983 draft national economic plan and draft state budget plan, discussion of the statute for the prevention of contagious human diseases, as well as bills on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Laos, the consular treaties between the GDR and Laos, Greece and Colombia, and statutes about judicial assistance treaties between the GDR and Romania and Cyprus.

People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann asked Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to speak on item one of the agenda, substantiating the 1983 draft national economic plan.

The bill on the 1983 state budget plan was substantiated by Ernst Hoefner, minister of finance. The Council of Ministers presented to the People's Chamber a state budget plan, the income and expenditure of which are balanced and which, as in previous years, closes with a surplus.

The task for 1983 is to bring in state budget revenues amounting to M189.7 billion. Once again the state budget provides for considerable payments for the safeguarding of the material and cultural living standard of the people so far achieved and its gradual increase. Altogether almost M63 billion, and thus M1.3 billion more than 1982, will be earmarked for public funds.

On behalf of the 11 committees of th People's Chamber that had discussed the bills, Deputies Dr Klaus Fehrmann, Dr Heinz Fahrenkrog, Klaus-Dieter Bormann, Dr Rudolf Porschitz, Dr Siegfried Stabe and Dr Engineer Johannes Loehn recommended acceptance of the plan documents.

The discussion of the groups was opened by Guenter Mittag, speaker for the SED group. All groups approved the submitted bills, for which all deputies then voted by raising their hands.

The next point on the agenda was the bill on the prevention of contagious human diseases. The bill was substantiated by Prof Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health. Deputy Dr Heinz Boehm spoke for six people's committees, in which the bill was previously discussed. The deputies approved the bill by raising their hands. It will take effect from 1 March 1983.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer substantiated the bills on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Laos, and the consular agreements with Laos, Greece and Colombia. The Foreign Affairs Committee as well as the Constitution and Law Committee recommended that the plenary session approve the adoption of the four bills. The deputies voted on the individual laws; each law was approved unanimously.

Subsequently Minister of Justice Hans-Joachim Heusinger substantiated the bills on the treaties between the GDR and Romania on judicial assistance in civilian and criminal cases, and between the GDR and Cyprus on judicial assistance in civilian, family labor and criminal cases. The Foreign Affairs Committee and the Constitution and Law Committee also recommended the adoption of the bills. They were individually approved unanimously.

The People's Chamber president then informed the deputies of a memorandum in which the Council of Ministers chairman requests that Otfried Steger and Heinz Kuhrig be relieved as members of the Council of Ministers and that Felix Meier and Bruno Lietz be elected member of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers expressed their thanks to Otfried Steger and Heinz Kugrig for their many years of work.

The People's Chamber unanimously approved the proposal and elected Felix Meier and Bruno Lietz as members of the Council of Ministers. The chairman of the Council of Ministers endorsed Felix Meier in his post as minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and Bruno Lietz as minister of agricultural forestry and food.

The next point on the agenda was the election to the GDR Supreme Court. Here it was proposed to the People's Chamber that Helga Kern, Dr Gerhard Koerner and Dr Wolfgang Rieger be elected justices on the basis of the decision by the Council of State of 19 November 1982 and that Col Gen Manfred Schuetze be elected military justice of the Supreme Court in accordance with the decision of the National Defense Council of 17 September 1982.

In the case of both proposals there was a memorandum from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council. The deputies unanimously approved the proposals.

In a motion submitted by the SED, the League of Culture and the trade union groups, the successor candidates Joachim Srock, Prof Peter Schwartze and Christian Neubert were confirmed as deputies to replace the deceased deputies Waldemar Verner, Alexander Abusch and Horst Hornung.

In agreement with the SED group Dr Kroker applied for his mandate to be rescinded. To replace his mandate, the successor candidate Hans-Joachim Riebow was confirmed as deputy at the submission of the group. The chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR followed the course of the session from the visitors' platform. At approximately 1630 GMT the sixth session of the People's Chamber concluded its work.

Stoph on National Economic Plan

LD032300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1124 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- During his explanation of the objectives of the 1983 national economic plan, GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph said the following: "Even in conditions of a worsened international situation caused by the most aggressive imperialist circles, and the greatly changed foreign trade situation caused by the economic war against the socialist countries, we still adhere uncompromisingly to the proven course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

"Through the stable and dynamic development of the economy we intend to safeguard in 1983 the level of the GDR people's social assets and gradually increase the material standard of living. High personal achievements in all areas of industry and society, as well as the purposeful expansion and deepening of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist fraternal countries will once again prove to be the reliable basis for the development envisaged by the plan."

The results of the 1982 plan and the results of the broad discussion of the 1983 national economic plan are convincing proof that the workers react to growing demands with new initiatives and are doing everything to strengthen the GDR, Stoph continued.

The great tasks of the 1983 plan can be fulfilled because they correspond deeply to the most vital interests of the working class. The involvement of 5.5 million workers in the discussion of the plan was "a renewed proof of the strength of the socialist planned economy and the vitality of our socialist democracy. Therefore, the objectives of the 1983 national economic plan rest on a solid basis." The GDR is able to fall back on a considerable economic potential that the workers have built up over decades.

In the GDR the interests of the workers are identical with the policy of their socialist state, Stoph said. "The socialist society created true freedom and opens up to all citizens great opportunities for the full development of their abilities. We have no unemployment, no social decline and no fear of the future as is increasingly the case in the capitalist countries."

In the GDR the basic freedoms and rights of the people have been realized. "Every youngster is assured of vocational training, a job is guaranteed to every worker and equal opportunities for education are offered to everybody. Even the older citizens know that they are socially secure. This proves the superiority of our society, our socialist planned economy over the inhumane system of capitalist exploitation and oppression. This proven path of the SED's policy, the path of high achievements for the benefit of the people and peace, will be consistently continued in 1983. In this respect the friendly parties and all forces of the people united in the National Front are collaborating with the SED in a comradely manner.

"The GDR Government proceeds from the unalterable principle that foreign policy must create the most favorable external conditions for socialist construction in our country," Stoph continued. "The international situation has worsened due to the confrontation course of U.S. imperialism. At no time since World War II has the danger of war been as great as now. The central question for mankind's existence is and remains the preservation of peace, the continuation of detente, and the consolidation of international security." Together with the USSR and all other fraternal states the GDR has deployed all its strength to end the arms race, and to overcome international tensions.

Stoph praised the USSR's decisive contribution toward the cause of peace in the interest of mankind: the USSR's peace initiatives and the initiatives of the other socialist states are the optimistic alternative to the dangerous course of the U.S. Government. The GDR supports the peace and disarmament proposals submitted by the USSR to the 37th UN General Assembly.

"In Europe efforts are aimed at the prevention of a nuclear war and against the implementation of the Brussels NATO missile decision. The deployment of new American strategic nuclear medium-range missiles will bring the European states neither political nor military gain. On the contrary, militarily and politically an extraordinarily dangerous situation will arise for Europe and world peace," Stoph continued.

"The socialist states are not striving for miltiary superiority. Yet, in the interest of peace they will never permit imperialism to gain military superiority. The fight for the prevention of a nuclear inferno embraces people of different social backgrounds, ideological convictions and political attitudes. The growing resistance of broad popular circles against the dangerous imperialist policy of an arms buildup and its social consequences has led -- even in the NATO states -- to the formation of the biggest and most influential peace movement. Side by side with all forces of good will the GDR people advocate the safeguarding of peace as the most important human right."

"The decisive pledge for the preservation of peace is the increasingly closer political, economic and military cooperation of the states of the socialist community," Stoph said. "Together with the USSR and all other fraternal countries the GDR wholeheartedly supports the further strengthening of our alliance of free, equal socialist states, for the strengthening of the alliance's international influence. Together with the socialist fraternal countries the GDR supports the preservation and development of all positive trends in relations between the states of the two social systems. It supports the view that the European states have the duty and opportunity to make a consturctive contribution toward an improvement of the international climate."

Consistent work for normal relations commensurate with the principles of peaceful coexistence also characterize GDR policy toward the FRG. "In the future we will be guided by the spirit and letter of the December 1972 basic treaty on relations between the GDR and RFT, as well as the other international treaties. We will do everything in our power to ensure that never again will a war emanate from German soil."

"Therefore, the most urgent question at the center of relations between two sovereign states with different social systems is the safeguarding of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO," Stoph continued. "To say that good-neighborliness cannot prosper in the shadow of new American nuclear missiles is today of special relevance and urgency. As Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said in his closing address at the fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee, it is important that Bonn's policy contribute toward countering the sharpening of the international situation and to keeping relations with the GDR free from all burdens that hamper progress."

Regarding economic objectives, Stoph said: "In agreement with the targets of our economic and social policy, the national economic plan provides for a 4.2 percent increase in the national income as compared with 1982. Industrial commodity production in the industry ministries is to increase by 4.5 percent as compared with 1982, and construction industry production is to increase by 4 percent.

"We are firmly resolved to master the new foreign trade and foreign policy conditions and demands in the interest of further strengthening socialism and the well-being of the people," Stoph said. The 1983 plan is yet another means by which to embark on the path "of realizing considerable growth rates in production while simultaneously reducing substantially the consumption of raw materials and energy sources.

The 1983 national economic plan continues Berlin's development as the political, economic and intellectual-cultural center of the GDR.

Stoph continues: "The basis of our successful progress in the realization of the resolutions of the 10th party congress is the inviolable fraternal alliance with the USSR and the firm anchoring of the GDR in the socialist community of states. Proceeding from this decisive link for the fulfillment of the objectives of the 1983 national economic plan is to further deepen the GDR's socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other socialist countries. The national economic plan for 1983 is based on solid agreements for the exchange of goods between the CEMA countries. The realization of the long-term program of GDR specialization and cooperation with the USSR is a firm part of the plan. Within the framework of agreements foreign trade turnover with the socialist countries will expand."

The plan provides for the further development of economic and scientific-technological relations with the developing countries, Stoph said. "Next year we also want to develop mutually-advantageous economic relations with the capitalist countries. The GDR attaches great importance to the development of foreign trade relations." "We consider the exchange of goods on the basis of mutual benefit and without discrimination as a basic part of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states of different social order. We affirm our intention to continue this policy, while simultaneously condemning the efforts of the most reactionary imperialist circles to misuse foreign trade as a weapon against socialism."

The draft national economic plan contains the necessary material expenditure for a further improvement of the combat strength and combat readiness of the National People's Army and the Border Troops, as well as the strengthening of the organs of internal security and order. "In close collaboration with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states we will guarantee at all times the reliable protection of our socialist state and the socialist community."

The plan provides for the further development of consumer goods' production, Stoph said. "We consider it a question of political status to steadily and continuously guarantee the production and allocation of basic goods."

Agriculture's urgent task is to increase grain production through the intensive use of each square meter of soil. Yields will be increased by 4410 kilogram grain units per hectare. The area under grain cultivation will be extended.

It is planned to safeguard and gradually develop the high material and cultural living standard. "That is a truly exacting objective. At a time when social insecurity is making further inroads in the capitalist countries, the standard of living is steadily falling, and the future of the working man is becoming increasingly uncertain, we are once again demonstrating that the well-being of the people is imperative in socialism."

The housing construction program is being consistently implemented as the cornerstone of social policy, Stoph said. The plan provides for 187,735 homes to be newly built or modernized; 117,540 homes are to be newly built in 1983, as well as nurseries, youth clubs, medical centers, clinics, stores and service facilities.

Stoph mentioned the scheduled increase of net money incomes of the population and a retail trade turnover of 3 percent, saying: This corresponds to the essence of our socialist society -- to guarantee each citizen social security and safety. To this end considerable funds from the state's social resources will be made available next year. These funds will help to preserve stable consumer proices for basic goods, low public utility charges and fares, low rents as well as help to meet the population's growing public health, social and intellectual-cultural requirements. Altogether nearly M65 billion are available for this, which is a very important factor for the people's living standard."

Hoefner on 1983 Budget Plan

LD032328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The law on the GDR state budget plan for 1983 aims to continue the course of the unity of economic and social policy decided by the 10th SED Congress (1981). This was stated by Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner to the People's Chamber in Berlin today when proposing the bill. He pointed out that state budget plan for 1983, like those of previous years, is balanced and finishes with a surplus.

He said that the draft budget takes into consideration the fundamental tasks of further increasing the capacity and productivity of the economy and decisively improving the cost-benefit ratio in all areas. The use of funds for science and technology, which were planned in 1983 to be M9.3 billion, also concentrated on this. The funds earmarked for these purposes are thus considerably higher than in 1982 and have also risen faster than national income. Of the financial investments set out in the 1983 economic plan totalling M53.1 billion, M11.4 billion are being raised from the state busget.

Hoefner continued: "The standpoint of the socialist countries, that at the present time nothing can be more important than the safeguarding of peace, is unalterable. It is inseparably linked with the reliable protection of socialist achievements. The draft state budget plan for 1983."

For 1983 a total of almost M63 billion, which is M1.3 billion more than in the past year, is earmarked for public funds, from which housing construction, social security and expenditure on education, culture and sport are met, the minister said.

Priority here is given to solving the housing question as the centerpiece of the social policy program, and M9.5 billion is to be allocated for this in the coming year. Moreover, social funds will be used to keep the prices for basic consumer goods, services and fares for the population stable and to ensure low rents, Minister Hoefner stressed. For this M21.8 billion is earmarked for the coming year.

Children will continue to be guaranteed a sound education directed toward the requirements of the future. No one needs to pay school fees for this. Training as a skilled worker is ensured for every school graduate.

The minister said: "Health care, the provision of medicaments and health cures prescribed by doctors and many other services provided by those employed in the health and social services are free of charge for GDR citizens. As far as our social policy is concerned there continues to be no cut in services for the people. Our mothers appreciate the support they receive from the socialist state, as do our labor veterans, whose well-earned retirement is socially safeguarded. The payment of M15.5 billion in pensions plays an important part in this." The 1983 budget provides for about M42 billion to be spent on the health and social services and national insurance, which is M600 million more than 1982.

In this connection Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner said: "At a time when in the capitalist states drastic cuts are the main instrument of social policy and mass unemployment is constantly spreading the value of full employment, of the great educational opportunities for all children of the people, of their reliable prospects in their jobs and in society and of all other elements, social security is clearer than ever. These achievements, with their fundamental importance for the life of every individual and every family are part of the inalienable assets of our people. They have been created, steadily consolidated and expanded in 33 years in the GDR."

Mittag on Economy

LD032308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The objective of the bills is the consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress next year as well, Guenter Mittag, speaker for the SED grup, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, told the GDR People's Chamber on Friday. He said: "The unity of economic and social policy becomes, as proved by the personal experiences of millions of people, ever more comprehensively the lever of social progress, of the gradual improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard."

The party's economic and social policy serves both the interests of the peoples and of each individual. It serves the strengthening of socialism, the flourishing of the GDR and the further consolidation of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and all CEMA countries. "Our economic policy is an essential component of our program for the further shaping of advanced socialist society in the GDR."

"In this we are in fu'l agreement with the path of social development embarked on by the party of Lenin. We know that this course under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, Yuriy Andropov, is being purposefully pursued," the speaker continued.

He underlined the decisive import of increasing labor productivity for the whole far-ranging content of the 1983 objectives. That which has been achieved in the pursuance of the economic strategy of the 10th SED congress is being developed with the 1983 plan. The complete opening up of reserves of the intensively expanded reproduction commenced will be continued with still greater determination.

Mittag continued: "In all our tasks we can proceed from the historic advantages of socialism. This does, however, not mean that tasks will solve themselves only because they are posed by socialism. Past achievements and still more our future projects have demanded and will demand a much personal commitment. To recognize the demands clearly, to learn the necessary lessons for personal action and to to justice successfully to our duty and responsibility with circumspection and common sense, but also iron will -- this today reflects political commitment and public spirit."

"Characteristic for the overall efficiency of the GDR national economy is, above all, the fact that every worker of our country produces a national income of over M30,000. In 1970 it was M18,000."

"Compared with 1970, the number of college and vocational training school graduates in the socialist economy as a whole was doubled. Since 1971 around 792,000 college and vocational school graduates and around 2,676,000 skilled workers have been trained. This constitutes over half of all employed college and vocational training school graduates and skilled workers." This is an incalculable asset in the GDR's social development.

Guenter Mittag added that the existing, very significant material potential will be further expanded quantitatively, and above all qualitatively. "What is now decisive is that efficiency is significantly increased on the basis of the achieved high level of investment. The investment share expended on construction is being noticeably lowered. This means that less material and financial resources are necessary for the growth of production. It is not the extent but the efficiency of the investments that is decisive for economic potential."

"The GDR's economy must and will develop to a large extent on the basis of indigenous raw materials", he continued. "Since 1981 total growth has been achieved using raw materials from our own reserves. In 1981 and 1982, taking both years together, there was an increase of about 17 million tons of lignite. This growth is far more than was achieved in the 6 years between 1975 and 1980."

It is even more important to use these raw materials increasingly effectively. The task of achieving effective use of all raw materials can be summed up in a simple formula: further growth in production by means of the highest possible processing of the energy resources and raw materials at our disposal. This coresponds with the GDR's industrial structure, and the latter will be further improved in this way.

"The draft laws tabled are also aimed at making available more housing than in the previous year, and to develop education, science, the health service, culture, leisure activities and sports. At the same time they make provisions for all that is necessary for defense and the protection of the GDR. All this is in line with the vital interests of our country's citizens." Guenter Mittag underlined" "Production must grow at a faster pace than fixed assets and the consumption of energy and materials." He named the following factors as being of importance for raising efficiency and productivity to this end." A 1 percent improvement in the utilization of the fixed assets at our disposal means a possible saving of over M5 billion of investments. One percent less use of material and energy in the economy means a saving of M3.5 billion. Taking both together, this sum is as much as the total growth of national income in 1981 compared with 1980."

The struggle to increase productivity must be conducted in three basic ways -- in reducing the time factor in producing a product, in shortening the total production process, and in reducing manning levels.

Guenter Mittag announced that at this year's forseeable levels, over 500 million hours will have been saved, which means a working capacity of over 280,000 people. The proportion of high-quality products has continued to increase. Micro-electronics products have been produced for M1.6 billion.

"Of far-reaching importance for our republic is the fact that in 1983, too, we can proceed from the fact that the development of the GDR's economy is taking place on the basis of a further increase in interaction with the USSR's economy," he added. This close fraternal economic and scientific-technical cooperation is "at the same time an important contribution to strengthening the positions of the entire socialist community of states. The GDR will undertake intensified efforts to deepen cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries.

"The GDR bases its entire policy on the fact that especially in the present worrying international situation, peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders is more important than ever. We are adhering to the path of detente and dialogue. An effective contribution to this can be made by the expansion of economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, noninterference and sovereignty. The GDR remains willing to expand trade with all states that desire this, on this basis and in the parmount interest of safeguarding peace."

Fisher on Treaties

LD032300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1900 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- Bilateral treaties stabilize relations between the GDR and individual states, enlarge their framework and also help to strengthen detente and security. This was started by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in substantiating the draft laws on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Laos and on the consular agreements between the GDR and Laos, Greece and Colombia.

He described as a document with long-term perpsepctives the friendship treaty with Laos, which is in line with the task of consistently expanding the fraternal alliance with the states of the socialist community. It demonstrated the determination of both states to make a constructive contribution to strengthening international detente and achieving complete and general disarmament, including nuclear disarmament.

The treaty introduced a new stage in relations between the GDR and Laos, which are developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

As an important prerequsite for guaranteeing peace and security in Europe, the treaty is aimed at the inviolability of the state borders that evolved in Europe after World War II, including the state border between the GDR and the FRG. This is of especial importance and involves particular responsbility. The contractual partners will develop and maintain their relations with West Berlin in accordance with the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971 to the effect that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and will not be governned by it in the future either.

Oskar Fischer said that the signing of the consular agreement with Greece on 6 July 1982 in Athens again stressed both states' interest in giving a contractual basis to their relations, which have been developing postively and to mutual advantage since the introduction of diplomatic relations in 1973.

Following the treaties with Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Ecuador and Grenada, the consular agreement was the sixth consular agreement between the GDR and a Latin American state. In so doing, Colombia concluded its first consular agreement with another state. Oskar Fischer stressed that both governments agreed that their traditonally good and friendly relations have been strengthened.

Justice Minister Assesses Treaties

LD032318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1912 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR is resolutely continuing its policy of deepening relations of permanent and unseverable friendship and mutual aid with the countries of the socialist community of states and of further developing relations with the capitalist states on the bases of the principles of peaceful coexistence by means of contractual settlements. This was stated by Justice Minister Hans-Joachim Heusinger in confirming the laws on the treaties with Romania and Cyprus.

"Agreements on judicial assistance are of considerable importance for the development of relations between states," he stressed. They require a high degree of good relations between states and peoples. In relation to the treaty with Romania, signed on 19 March 1982 in Bucharest, the speaker said that both sides stated in the preamble that "they are pursuing the aim of deepening cooperationin the field of judicial assistance." This is reflected in the improvement and simplification of cooperation between the partner organizations in protecting the rights and interests of citizens, and in preventing and combating crime. Thus some sections have been explained in more concrete terms and practical cooperation has been simplified. This has resulted in alleviations for citizens in implementing their rights and interests.

Laws Passed

LD032358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The law passed by parliament on Friday lays down an increase in produced national income by 4.2 percent as a main goal for the development of the GDR national economy in 1983. The industrial production of goods of the national economy as a whole is to rise by 3.8 percent compared to 1982, that of industry assigned to the ministry is to rise by 4.5 percent.

The "law on the National Economic Plan for 1983" gives the following guideline: "Through high economic performances and the comprehensive increase of efficiency and improvement of the quality of work, a qualitative and quantitative growth of material production is to be achieved in the year 1983 in all areas of the national economy, which allows the course of the main task to be continued successfully even under changed foreign political and foreign trade conditions. A high growth of national income is indispensable in order to further strengthen the material and technical basis of the national economy and its performance capacity and also in order to secure and gradually further develop the material and cultural standard of living.

The law also lays down the growth of productivity in the field of the industry ministries at a 4 percent as compared to 1982: "The required growth of productivity must be achieved principally with the help of science and technology and their better economic utilization.

A 4.5 percent growth in home building (new building and modernization) is planned and a 1.0 percent growth of production and performance in the agriculture, forestry and food economy. The foreign trade turnover is to rise by 13.0 percent. "As a decisive precondition for the GDR's stable economic and social development, socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member states must be resolutely deepened.

On the basis of the consistent realization of the program of specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and the USSR until 1990, the agreements with the other CEMA member countries and the long-term programs of the CEMA, the integration of the national economy of the GDR with the national economies of the USSR and the other socialist countries must be structured increasingly closely and effectively.

The main points of emphasis are "cooperation in science and technology, the securing of stable and long-term provision of raw materials and fuels, as well as the all-round raising of the GDR's export power."

The economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the developing countries, it is further stated, "is to be consistently continued to mutual advantage. The GDR strives further to develop trade and economic relations, and scientific and technical relations with all the capitalist industrial countries that are prepared to do this under conditions of equal rights and of mutual advantage."

On national defense the law states: "The tasks toward an economic safeguarding of national defense and internal security and order must be comprehensibly realized as a firm element of the economic policy of the socialist state. The obligations deriving from this must be conscientiously fulfilled by the state organs and organs that manage the economy, by the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions.

The law fixes as further important corner figures an increase in retail trade and of the net income of the population, in each case by 3.0 percent. In order to secure and gradually improve the population's material and cultural standard of living, 187,735 apartments will be built, 117,540 will be newly-built and 70,195 will be modernized. In industry, building and transport 228,000 working places are to be newly created or restructured.

"The provision to the population of basic consumer articles, above all of foodstuffs and luxury articles, the thousand little miscellaneous items, replacement parts and accessories, and products required by children must be stably and reliably guaranteed," the law states. It is planned to create 26,400 places in kindergartens and 11,100 places in creches. One hundred and forty seven school sports halls will be built and 4,660,000 trade union and enterprise holidays will be made available. For this the new creation of 3,940 overnight accommodation places in trade union homes is planned. In the cultural field the law lays also establishes that "the plans for the Schauspielhaus, the French cathedral on the Platz der Akademie, the Deutsches theater and the Friedrichstadt place in the GDR capital, Berlin, as well as the Semper opera in Dresden, are to be further continued according to plan."

Details of 1983 Budget

LD040002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The law on the 1983 state budget plan, which the GDR People's Chamber passed in Berlin on Friday, anticipates state revenues and expenditures totaling approximately M205 billion with a slight surplus of M100 million.

The law provides in detail for a total spending of M9.5 billion on housing construction and housing management. Of this sum approximately M2.3 billion is slated for comprehensive housing construction, M1.7 billion for building repairs and M394 million for modernizing housing.

With the aim of safeguarding the stability of prices for basic consumer goods and the population's wages, a total of approximately M21.8 billion is to be made available from the state budget for subsidizing prices.

The 1983 state budget plan provides for an expenditure of M11.1 billion on the GDR's health and social services. In 1983 spending on national defense will amount to M11.4 billion.

The state budget will make available approximately M7.8 billion for education and M2.4 billion for colleges, universities and vocational training. Expenditure will total M862 million and M107 million on adult education.

The budget provides approximately M1.7 billion for spending on culture, M450 million for recreational facilities and holiday services as well as M396 million for sport. A total of M248 million will be spent on credit facilities for young married couples and on interest payment remissions on credits.

HONECKER SWEARS IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEMBERS

LD032150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- On Friday Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, swore in new members of the Council of Ministers Bruno Leitz and Felix Meier who were elected by the People's Chamber in accordance with article 79, paragraph 4 of the GDR Constitution.

On behalf of the GDR Council of State he congratulated them warmly on their election and wished them much success in their responsible positions.

Present at the swearing-in ceremony were: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; and Dr Kurt Kleinert, director of the Council of Ministers Secretariat.

MTI CARRIES COMMUNIQUE ON 1 DEC MSZMP CC SESSION

LD031204 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 3 Dec 82

["Communique on HSWP CC Session" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, December 2 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party met in session on Dec 1, 1982 with First Secretary Janos Kadar in the chair. The meeting was attended -- apart from members of the CC -- by department heads of the CC, first secretaries of the county party committees, secretaries of the Budapest party committee, secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions, members of the Council of Ministers, president of the materials and price office, president of the state office of labor and wages and senior pressmen.

Before the agenda the Central Committee heard a report on the implementation of its resolutions in connection with the death of Leonid Brezhnev. It stated that the participation of a Hungarian delegation in the funeral ceremony in Moscow, the nation day of mourning ordered for the day of the funeral and the mass expression of sympathy by party, social and state bodies, and collectives of factories and institutions properly mirrored the tribute and sympathy of Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people with the Soviet people on the death of the outstanding Soviet statesman, the prominent personality of the international communist and workers movement and the true friend of Hungary.

The HSWP CC wishes success to the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under the leadership of Yuriy Andropov, and the Soviet people in building communism and in the struggle for world peace and social progress. It hailed the resolution of the CPSU CC to carry on consistently its Leninist home and foreign political line. The CC expressed the firm intention of the HSWP to continue to work in the future towards strengthening the comradely relations with the CPSU, and developing the indissoluble friendship and many-sided cooperation of the two countries and peoples on the bases of the community of principles and objectives and in the spirit of internationalist traditions.

Turning to the agenda, the Central Committee discussed and approved a proposal concerning the main principles of the 1983 plan and state budget in the reading of Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee, and secretary of the CC. The Central Committee established that the Hungarian people, under the guidance of the HSWP, are working in a balanced political atmosphere towards implementation of the objectives of the 1982 plan. In spite of the unfavorable world economic conditions the national economy is essentially developing according to the resolutions of the XIIth congress. The principal objectives of the economic policy has been met. The balance of the national economy is improving. As a result of measures taken during the year the non-rouble foreign trade balance is showing a considerable surplus. The country is duly meeting its international payment obligations, the fundamental balance of the national economy is assured and the standard of living can be maintained at social level.

Chief traits of the economic development in 1982:

National income is growing by about 1 percent nearing the plan objective. Productivity of labour is increasing. The efficiency of the economy is improving mainly due to the frugal material and energy consumption. As a consequence of economic balance requirements domestic consumption is decreasing by 3-3.5 per cent, more sharply than foreseen in the plan (1-2 per cent).

The deficit of the state budget is smaller than planned.

Industrial production is growing by about 1-1.5 per cent instead of 2-2.5 as planned, mainly because the foreign sales possibilities of several important products have worsened. The growth of exportable and import replacing production is still lagging behind both requirements and possibilities. Small headway has been made in phasing out less productive and less profitable production.

Building industrial production has continued its slight decline, just as planned. Less new projects are being built and most of the building activity concentrates on maintenance and repairs. The organization and quality of work and compliance with requirements are not sufficient yet.

Agricultural production is growing by 4 per cent, almost as planned. 14 million tonnes of cereals and maize were harvested. Vine and fruit production surpass the pre-calculated figure. Animal husbandry is developing favourably, meat production is bigger than planned. Fodder supplies are good.

The workforce situation is more balanced than earlier. The number of employees is declining just like in the previous years.

The consumption of the population is growing by half per cent, their real income is on par with last year's. The per capita wages of workers and employees are going to be 6-7 per cent higher (instead of 4.5 as planned.) Social benefits in cash are increasing by 9 per cent. The rise in the consumer price level is 7.2 per cent instead of 4.8-5.2 per cent as planned. The price level of staple consumer goods is increasing more moderately than that. Goods supply on the whole is balanced.

It contributes to the improvement of the condition of living that 77,000 flats, 1700 hospital places, 3000 creche and 11,000 kindergarten places and 1600 general school rooms will be completed by the end of the year, in keeping with the plan.

Hungary's international economic relations are expanding further, export is growing slightly and import is declining considerably. The terms of trade continue to be unfavorable for Hungary.

Hungary's cooperation with the CEMA countries, first of all with the Soviet Union, is strengthening. Production contacts are developing and specialization is broadening. Rouble trade turnover complies with the plan. Relations are expanding with the developing countries too, Hungary's export is growing dynamically. The increase in non-rouble export is failing to reach the planned figure mainly as a consequence of the unfavorable Western market conditions.

The Central Committee established: The 1982 achievements of economic work helped to improve the economic balance and maintain the standard of living. However, the increase of profitability and competitiveness failed to counterbalance in full the unfavorable work market effects. Further efforts are needed in order to attain lasting results.

The Central Committee confirmed the principal objective of the 12th congress and the 6th Five-Year Plan to ensure permanent balance of the national economy by increasing the efficiency of the economy, to consolidate the attained standard of living and to improve the living and working conditions. The 1983 national economic plan and state budget must serve the same objective.

1. [number as received] The Central Committee agrees that the Council of Ministers, counting with realities, finalize the 1983 national economic plan with observance of the above principal objectives and submit the bill on the state budget to parliament.

1983 national economic plan, in view of the expectable fulfilment of the 1982 plan:

National income	100.5 - 101.0
Domestic consumption	96.0 - 97.0
Industrial production	101.0 - 102.0
National building-assembly	97.0 - 98.0
Production of farm produce	101.0 - 102.0
Per citizen real income	98.0 - 98.5
Population's consumption	99.0 - 99.5

The investments in the socialist sector shall not surpass the 170 to 172 thousand million forints.

In order to attain the objectives productivity must be increased more powerfully than so far, technical development sped up, economy with funds improved, export increased, its pattern streamlined and low-efficiency and profitability phased out. Economical replacement of import, moderation of the import demand and improvement of the specific material and energy consumption and stock management are national economic interests. Production should grow dynamically on areas where it can improve the national economic balance at observance of the requirements of efficiency.

Industry - engineering, chemical and light industries in particular -- should increase significantly the production of goods which can be sold profitably on international markets. Non-rouble import replacing production of parts, components and consumer goods should grow. Production input should be moderated through the introduction and successful implementation of material saving technologies and measures.

The structure of industry shall be further streamlined, company management and inter-enterprisal contacts improved.

Building industry shall meet the slacker demand with higher quality work. The building organizations shall perform more maintenance and construction work for the population and comply with the demand with reshuffles and better work organization. The conditions of economic activity shall be modified so as to encourage the companies to increase their output and perform disciplined, good quality work. Any unjustified increase in building prices shall be prevented.

Agricultural production shall provide for balanced domestic supply and expansion of export. Yields and efficiency shall be increased further. Larger fields shall be sown with cereals. The production of sugarbeet, oil seeds and vegetable shall follow more closely the market requirements and processing capacities. Feed utilization shall improve in animal husbandry. Cattle stocks and pork production shall grow.

The auxiliary activity of agricultural units and household production shall increase in compliance with the demands.

The coordination of agricultural production, processing and marketing shall improve. Losses shall be reduced through more efficient organization of harvests, procurement, storing and processing.

The division of labour shall be improved between the individual transport branches in order to meet the objectives of goods and passanger transport. Energy utulization and the exploitation of capacities shall improve through the introduction of modern transport methods and technologies. Greater attention shall be paid to the improvement of the conditions of passanger transport.

The energy consumption of the national economy shall not, or only marginally increase in 1983. Hence fulfilment of the energy management and rationalization programme shall be sped up. Domestic natural gas consumption shall grow, coal and oil mining reach this year's level. Electricity production shall commence in the Paks nuclear powerwork.

The available investment funds shall be used for the continuation and earliest completion of running projects. Priority shall be given to technical development promoting, material and energy saving, export promoting and import saving projects.

No new priority state project shall be started. Construction of the converter steel mill of the Danube iron works, the 3rd section of the Hungarian-Soviet gas pipeline, the first stage of the expansion of Ferighegy Airport and development of the light metal works of Szekesfehervar shall be completed.

Powerful improvement of the trade balance shall be promoted through increasing the efficiency of foreign trading activity and exploration of new markets. Export shall grow dynamically, while import shall not grow. More care shall be taken for the improvement of the export pattern, more flexible adaptation to market conditions, proper scheduling of acquisition and sales and strengthening of the cooperation of producing and foreign trading companies.

Efforts shall be made for stepping up planned economic cooperation, faster development of cooperations and expansion of trade with the socialist countries, first of all with the Soviet Union and the other CMEA members. Economic cooperation with the developing countries shall be further expanded. Economic relations shall be further broadened with the advanced capitalist countries on the base of mutual advantages.

Some elements of the system of regulators shall be modified so as to induce more powerfully the attainment of the fundamental economic objectives. Company incomes shall tally with economic results and salaries with performances. The measures shall create more favorable conditions of activity for companies and collectives that contribute to the improvement of the foreign economic balance to a greater extent than the average.

Budget expenditures shall grow more slowly than incomes. Strict economy shall be observed in budget economy.

The Central Committee considers as priority tasks to ensure continually the conformity of purchasing power and commodity base, balanced goods supply and improvement of services. The commercial and productive organization shall improve the choice of products with cooperation and more flexible adjustment to demands.

The average wage of workers, employees and agricultural cooperative workers may rise by no more than 3.5-3.8 per cent. 2 per cent of the growth of wages at the national and county centres of state administration and social organs shall be covered from savings on expenditures.

The real value of social benefits in cash and kind shall increase by 1.5-2 per cent.

With a view to the equal bearing of burdens contribution towards retirement pension shall be higher after wages exceeding 7,000 forints as from Jan. 1, 1983.

The effect of 1982 price rises, the necessary rise of petrol prices due in the coming days, the readjustment of rents and the restriction of travel preferences will amount to a 5 per cent increase in the consumer price level in 1983. The expectable rise of the non-fixed-price products will add another 2.5 per cent price level increase. The Central Committee holds that everything possible has to be done, and first of all the plan objectives met, in order to avoid a central price rise affecting staple consumer goods and services in 1983.

The Central Committee considers some social welfare measures necessary even amid the more difficult conditions:

-- The family allowance of families with two children and those families with one child who have been eligible for such allowance so far, shall be increased as from July 1, 1983. Families with one child -- until the 6th year of the child -- shall also be eligible for family allowance.

-- The lowest pensions shall increase as from September 1, 1983.

-- The social welfare funds of councils shall be increased in order that they can give more effective help to needy, lonely, aged and low-income persons.

In an effort to improve the conditions of living 75,000 to 77,000 flats shall be built in 1983, 19,000-20,000 tenement flats reconstructed and 13,000 to 14,000 modernized. 1,200 primary school classrooms shall be built, 9,000 kindergarten, 2,200 creche places and 1,000 hospital places shall be established.

Successful fulfillment of the 1983 national economic plan and state budget puts great requirements at every level of management and execution. Quick and flexible adaptation to the changing conditions and raising of the standard of economy are fundamental requirements.

The companies, cooperatives and councils shall prepare and finalize their own annual plans and those comply with the national economic requirements and fully take advantage of their possibilities and capabilities.

The implementation of the 1983 plan requires considerable and concerted efforts; it demands the uniform action of the state, party and social organs. Those collectives shall be supported financially and morally that perform their tasks actively and enterprisingly by better exploiting their possibilities and reserves. Agitation and propaganda, the press, television and radio shall help familiarize the public with the plan objectives. Honest, creative and initiating work shall be given proper publicity.

The Central Committee calls on the party organizations, communists, social and mass organizations and the whole people to promote with all their power the consistent continuation of the socialist building work and fulfillment of next year's plan.

GASOLINE PRICES INCREASE 20 PERCENT 4 DECEMBER

LD032146 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The price of gasoline will go up tomorrow. According to the communique of the national materials and prices office, beginning 4 December the consumer price of different kinds of gasoline will rise uniformly by 3 forints 20 fillers -- an average 20 percent. Accordingly the new consumer prices will be: regular gasoline 86 octane -- 18.50 forints; super gasoline, 92 octane -- 20 forints; extra gasoline, 98 octane -- 21.50 forints per liter.

MEHES EVALUATES FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

LD031528 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Gyula Korvath report from Salgotarjan]

[Text] The fourth regional exchange of experience on increased international competitiveness has been held in Salgotarjan, where 160 representatives of 40 factories and industrial cooperatives from Hajdu-Bihar, Szabolos-Szatmar, Botsod-Abauj-Zemplen, Heves and Nograd countries listened to an evaluation and analysis by Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes.

He stated that the decline is continuing in the tense international situation and in the worldwide economic recession. This year the external conditions of our economy have deteriorated, demand is decreasing, it is increasingly difficult to sell our products on the world market, the discrimination against the socialist countries is increasing and the high interest rates are causing financial problems.

In past years our national income was greatly burdened by the price losses suffered in foreign trade. The market conditions of iron metallurgy, the aluminum industry and chemical industry products have greatly worsened. Fewer raw materials and less energy and power than calculated is procured from the socialist countries. The interest burden of non-rouble accounting credit stocks has grown to such an extent that it has exceeded the increment in national income.

In such circumstances we must consider it to be very good that we have maintained our solvency, that we are fulfilling the main provisions of this year's plan, that there have not been large-scale and lasting disturbances in our people's economy and that we have been able to maintain the attained level in the supply of goods and consumption.

Lajos Mehes emphasized that the new characteristics of the Hungarian economy are strengthening, which can be attributed to the fact that this year, for the first time in 9 years, we are not consuming more national income than we produce. As the rate of growth cannot be increased with new investments and the further employment of the work force, a key issue of our industrial development is that we should produce higher-value, more modern products with material and energy consumption growing at only a small pace.

The 2.3 percent planned growth of industrial production is expected to be 1.5-2 percent, Lajos Mehes said. Industry is fulfilling 87-92 percent of its capital export, while the rouble-accounting export is greater than this, amounting to about 95-98 percent. Our industrial investments this year will amount to 56-58 billion forints, which does not reach the average of the previous 2 years. Priority has been given to investments which have increased the supply of export goods or promoted import-substitution. All in all, industry has not yet been able to contribute adequately to the improvement of the state of balance of the people's economy, so this will be the paramount task in years to come.

The minister of industry also evaluated what kind of comparative work is done by the enterprises of the region in the interest of increasing competitiveness so that, with a realistic assessment of their own products, they can create adequate market conditions. The ministry endeavors to provoke methodological aid. At present, some 3,000 reports on 1,000 capitalist enterprises are available. The documentation department contains utilizable information on 1,500 FRG and 300 French enterprises. In this sphere, of course, the enterprises must do the comparative work themselves, the complex analysis, with which the enterprise work and international competitiveness can then be improved.

OLSZOWSKI TO VISIT CSSR IN 'NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD051744 Prague CTK in English 1618 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] Stefan Olszowski [Polish foreign minister] will pay an official friendly visit to Czechoslavakia in the next few days, at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

CLARIFICATION OF WEINBERGER 'OUTBURST' DEMANDED

LD031548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] During the break in today's Sejm session a press conference was held for domestic and foreign journalists at which Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban made the following statement:

Appearing on a program on the American TV network ABC, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger suggested in advance that the ending of martial law in Poland would not satisfy U.S. political ambitions in East Europe. I confirm the aptness of these suppositions. After the possible suspension of martial law in Poland there will be no revival of political relations that would fulfill the hopes of the Washington administration for dismembering socialist countries. In the course of these ramblings Weinberger described General Jaruzelski as a Russian general wearing a Polish uniform. He also said that the Polish leader is pursuing an un-Polish policy. In view of this style of conducting polemics, I express the indignation of the Polish Government. Such unprecedented personal attacks based on absurd invention (?shows to what level) the customs in current American politics (?have sunk). We demand that the American Government, which maintains diplomatic relations with Poland, define its attitude to Weinberger's outbrust.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CHINA

LD042208 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] PAP Beijing 4 Dec -- Participants in the 15th session of the Commission for Polish-Chinese Cooperation in Science and Technology, held here, agreed upon a plan for cooperation in 1983 and set out the main lines of mutual scientific contacts, primarily in the area of mining. On the Polish side, the protocol was signed by Director General at the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology Andrzej Zor and, on the Chinese, by Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Coal Industry Liu Hui. The Polish delegation was received by Chinese Minister of Economic Relations and Foreign Trade Chen Muhua. Both sides examined prospects for the development of collaboration in science and technology against the background of economic cooperation and scientific contacts in higher schools.

JARUZELSKI VISITS MINERS, GIVES ADDRESS 3 DEC

Visits Disaster Mine

LD031814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Katowice correspondent Stanislaw Soltysik dispatch]

[Text] The central miners' gala festivities have begun in Silesia. Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers has arrived to attend them. It was no accident that his visit to Silesia began with the Dymitrow mine in Bytom. For this was the mine in which a

few days ago a tragic disaster occurred. Wojciech Jaruzelski acquainted himself with the circumstances of the tragedy and with the course of the fire-fighting action. He visited miners employed at their posts 930 meters underground. When he came to the surface, we asked Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski to make a brief statement:

[Begin recording] [Jaruzelski] Today's (?visit) is connected with a particular occasion, primarily the miners' gala day and second, unfortunately, the tragic accident that occurred in this particular mine. I considered it not just my official but also my human and moral duty to visit this particular mine. I met with the miners, I saw their heavy labor, yet it is also well organised, wise and very much needed by the country. That is as much as I can say.

[Question indistinct]

[Jaruzelski] The locomotive [words indistinct] -- that is what we once called it -- is beginning to move, the locomotive is beginning to move things along, and I believe that [words indistinct] our economy is slowly beginning to move forward. Obviously, we still have a long way to go but we ought to be of good cheer. [end recording]

Visits Hospitalized Miners

LD032154 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 3 Dec -- The First Secretary of the PUWP CC Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski next went to the Bytom hospital where some of the rescuers scalded in the Dymitrow colliery fire are treated. He talked with the rescuers and asked about the circumstances of the tragedy. The rescuers stressed in their answers that the explosion of fire-damp was just unexpected. Prime Minister Jaruzelski also talked with other miners hospitalized there. He wished them all a speedy recovery and a return to work.

Jaruzelski Address

LD031850 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 4-5 Dec 82 p 3

[Address by Gen Wojciech Jarzuelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, to the miners' day celebration at Jastrzebia Zdroj, Katowice]

[Text] Dear brother-miners. I am glad that I can be with you and among you on miners' day. A valuable tradition has sprung up and become consolidated in socialist Poland. Before the miners -- a select section of the Polish working class -- the people's authorities assess our joint achievements, share concern and account for their intentions. There is no such custom in any capitalist country. It did not exist in pre-September Poland. We shall invariably cultivate this good and beautiful tradition. The atmosphere of this year's Barborka [miners' day] has been shrouded in sadness by the tragedy in the Dymitrow mine. The bravest of the brave, mining rescuers, died on the first front line. I pay homage to their memory. I address words of most profound sympathy to orphaned families. They will be surrounded with great care. I know that you, too, will keep in cordial memory your dead mining brothers.

Poland is growing, above all, through workers' toil. This is especially true of the miners. You gave your fatherland enormous effort and toil, professional knowedge, rich experience. Miners' devotion and courage are confirmed daily. Your profession is hard, difficult. Amateurs seeking an easy life, people who are weak or dishonest, do not remain in it for long. Work underground shapes character. One thing is important there -- one's identity as a human being, a colleague, a citizen.

Today the measure of Polish patriotism is work -- work such as that in which you miners have not stinted during this very difficult year. On behalf of the leaders of the party and the government, I heartily thank you for this. At the same time I would like to say to the Polish workers, to all working people, from this spot that their labor, patience, caution, have not been and will not be in vain. Dear comrades and citizens: When I met you a year ago, Poland was on the verge of the abyss. Strikes, troubles, tension paralyzed the country. The violent drop in the extraction of coal and other raw materials and the breakdown of production in many areas were bringing economic catastrophe closer day by day. The aggravated hardships on the eve of winter boded the worst. Anxiety over tomorrow ousted human plans and dreams. The very same day that I was in Dabrowa Gornicza calling for agreement, for the salvation of the country, in Radom an open challenge was issued to the people's authorities which was rebuffed. It was to have been our final battle. In fact it was the last one. Bloodied by fratricidal strife, torn apart by internal conflicts, Poland would have forfeited its historic opportunity for decades to come.

No one can deny these facts. They are known to every thinking Pole, even if he is still hesitating to say it out loud. The ranks of those who saw the introduction of martial law as a military putsch, as an attempt to revert to the old erroneous methods, as a negation of the policy of the ninth congress, have dwindled.

The use of extraordinary measures was a difficult and painful move. Despite appeals and warnings, martial law claimed a dozen or so fatalities. We sincerely regret every death, especially if it was accidental and unnecessary. We do know who is the moral perpetrator of those tragedies. However, all the losses and difficulties were essentially incomparably small compared to what would have awaited Poland in the confrontation that had been announced. Let everybody in their own consciences consider whether the decision of 13 December brought damage to Poland or whether it has helped her; whether it has saved her.

A year ago I said: There is one thing I want to attain -- calm. I announced that anarchy would be tamed; that the dangerous chaos would be overcome. Today everybody can work without the terror of strikes. Today, the Polish streets are safer. I announced that the collapse of the economy would be halted and that the downward trend would be reversed. Despite great conflicts and difficulties, we have noted for several months a still slight, but permanent increase in production. We have entered the phase of cleaning up and reforming economic life. I announced that the policy of reform would be continued. The laws that have been passed this year by the Sejm and many new methods and solutions confirm that we are making the process of the socialist renewal irreversible.

I announced that there would be a struggle against evil, regardless of its origin. Everyone who is guilty will have justice meted out to him. A resolute long-term campaign has been commenced against various deviations and manifestations of social pathology. I announced that the socialist state would be strengthened, that the system of exercising power would be rectified, that essential organizations and cadre changes would be effected in the state and economic administration. Here, too, we have done a fair amount of work, availing ourselves, among other things, of the experience and active help of servicemen.

I announced an invariable desire to attain national accord. All those who want and know how to be analytical, all those who want and know how to arrive at a just assessment, will observe how the premises of this accord have been and are being consistently built. Accord is our supreme goal.

I announced that we would arrest the decline of our country's international position. Today we are regaining our position in the socialist community. More and more countries, including those in the West, understand better our real problems. There is, in fact, no field in which progress has not been made.

However, it is not spread evenly across the board. Not everywhere is it sufficient. A year is too short a period -- and our crisis is too extensive and too far-reaching -- for us to be able to attain all the targets we have set. We are fully aware of this. Just because we have arrested the most dangerous processes is no good reason for us to embark on a new propaganda of success. However, we see no reason to put ashes on our heads, either.

Our country is still convalescing; it is still weak and feverish from the protracted illness. Various grievances, emotions, divisions are still smouldering. Life is still hard. Therefore, the truth about Poland at the beginning of the eighties is very complex; frequently it is still bitter. However, what it does have going for it is this -- it is the truth.

Visiting workplaces, I listen attentively to what the workers are saying. From the shop floor one can hear hard and jarring words; sometimes unjust words. I value openness. This is the key to mutual trust; the path to build it. A new custom is becoming widespread in our country. The bases have been created for a broad system of dialogue with the public. We want to develop and improve this dialogue. Members of the party leadership are meeting working people, as are members of the government and of the local authorities. These are not, as formerly, meetings just for show. New forms of social consultation are coming into existence. Conversations and televised discussions are being held and will be held, with representatives of the authorities and citizens taking part. This can only be for the good of all.

Today miners also listen to statements during a short visit down in the Dymitrow mine. I think that even matters that are known to us ought to be looked at closeup every now and then -- in very large close-up. It is most instructive. But, on the other hand, the citizens also need a way of seeing that allows the point of view of the individual person, or workforce, or branch of industry to be combined with the general social horizon, and with the interests of the socialist state.

During these last 2 years -- every one of us -- or almost every one of us -- has learned more than a little. We listen patiently to every opinion and point of view that stems from genuine civic concern. That is true of the overwhelming majority. However, Poland also contains people for whom time stood still on 13 December 1981. One can also come across others who ripped the last page off their calendar in August 1980. Both will be cast far away from the main current by the cause of life. Turning back the clock of history is a hopeless task, irrespective of the direction in which a person may wish to turn its hands.

Dear assembly, today -- more clearly than last year -- we can perceive the real mechanisms of many recent events. The role of the main inspirers of the anti-Polish actions has become glaringly clear: that of the United States. Poland has never harmed powerful America. Traditionally good relations have linked our countries. The mutual sympathy between the two nations is well known. Nevertheless, the nature of American monopolies remains unchanged. Every Pole has had a chance to find out about this. The first blow was directed against Polish coal.

There is no need to remind those assembled here who it was who combatted Resolution 199 the most viciously; was it those who worked hard underground in the knowledge that the country's continued life depended on their work, or was it those who frequently live outside the mining community, sometimes live from mysterious means and say the same things as the subversive radio stations which are financed by Washington. American concerns appeared immediately on every coal market that had been abandoned by Poland.

American monopolies openly used the argument that Poland is a country with an uncertain future and that it will never regain its export position. The objective is clear: to strike Poland where it would hurt most; to strangle the Polish competitor in areas of the economy where Poland could successfully compare itself with America; to paralyze and starve the country; to bring about a breakdown in the power and transportation industries, and to bring about uncontrolled outbursts of despair.

Today is not the first time that the U.S. Government has been capable of conducting such operations. A series of countries on various continents has experienced these operations. The blow struck against Polish coal was a strong blow, but not the only one.

The American radio stations have incited social and wage demands in the evening broadcasts. In the morning broadcasts they have turned up their noses at the slackness of the Polish economy, at inflation, at the lines in the stores. Some American diplomats began to behave in Poland as they do in Puerto Rico. Various resources flowed in a broad stream to support the extremist, antisocialist groupings.

On 13 December all of this was stopped. The expensive preparations ended in failure. The machinations of organized centers likewise ended in failure. They failed not only during that night, but proved to be a fiasco during the following year.

The U.S. Government decided to punish Poland because Poland -- by its own efforts -- saved itself from national disaster. A blow was dealt to our poultry industry, causing the reduction of meat production. The agreement in force on air transportation was broken. The agreement on fishing was illegally restricted. In an open violation of international treaties and mores, additional serious difficulties were created for Polish exports to the American market.

The American side unilaterally restricted -- or froze -- cooperation with Polish institutions, even in the area of medical sciences. Anti-Polish sanctions were forced on allies, in obvious contradiction with the interests of Western Europe as well as other countries. These decisions were made in full awareness that they would strike against the whole of our community. The only "most-favored nation" treatment Poland has received, has been the record number of inflamatory programs broadcast without respite by the subversive radio stations.

Wherever rich America has been able to harm weakened Poland, it has done so. Who knows whether Washington will now want to shut off the flow of water to the Baltic for us. [laughter]

Our alleged guilt consists in the fact that we did not bow before American pressure. I have said this many times; I will repeat it as many times as is necessary: Poland will not bend before a foreign diktat. A government which would do this would simply not deserve the title of a Polish Government.

For Washington, its defeat in Poland is a matter of regret and shame; it is difficult for Washington to admit this.

The present U.S. Government gives the impression of being blinded with an anti-Polish obsession. Hardly a day goes by without one of the administration's representatives coming out with new demands, epithets and threats. Moreover, even the current U.S. ambassador in Warsaw has allowed himself to make public insinuations addressed to the authorities of a country with which his government maintains normal diplomatic relations. This is a practice which is unacceptable in the civilized world. [applause]

Poles have not only their own mind, but their own dignity, too. [applause] Since the United States does not want -- or is not able -- to reconcile istelf with the facts -- which are already self-evident for many other governments -- it is necessary to draw conclusions from this. [applause]

If the present aggressive campaign is continued, if the U.S. Administration does not adapt itself to the norms of international law, then the Government of the Polish People's Republic will be compelled to restrict fields of cooperation with this country. In particular, all Polish institutions and centers will break off contacts with the U.S. Information Agency.

Our international cultural and scientific participation may -- with success and mutual benefit -- be implemented with other countries. The culture of 1,000-year-old Poland has and always will have valuable friends.

The United States has applied unprecedented visa restrictions for Polish official representatives. We will, therefore, be compelled to take appropriate steps. In the interest of the state's safety, appropriate regulation of the contacts of Polish citizens with American establishments and departments will also be necessary, Poland will not be anyone's 'scapegoat' on duty. Poland can only be a partner within its possibilities and within the limits of its potential, but only a partner with full rights. This self-confidence, even in a situation as difficult as the present one, gives us our strong and lasting alliances. These alliances have proven themselves in time of hardship and have become tempered in the face of difficulties. They are, and will always be, the foundation of our position in Europe and the world.

We are consolidating our national economic, political and defense ties with the entire socialist community, above all, with the Soviet Union. We will invariably guard this friendship. We see, at the same time, a possibility of expanding cooperation with countries with a different political system which, during critical periods for Poland, tried to preserve moderation and common sense. Mutually beneficial cooperation based on healthy, realistic and far-reaching foundations is possible and desirable today. It will be, at the same time, a valuable contribution to the great cause of peace, which is so greatly threatened today.

Comrades and citizen miners. However, in Jastrzebie, over 2 years ago the memorable agreement was signed with your participation. We are keeping and will keep its fundamental contents. We appreciate the great rank of the extraction industry. This industry, and in particular coal mining, provided the first impulse in overcoming the economy's regression. The mining locomotive began to pull.

A year ago I said that things were bad but could be much worse. Today I cannot yet say that things are good, but they are better. This is to a great extent your achievements, comrade miners. This year's results in the extraction of hard coal, lignite, cooper, sulphur, lead, zink and salt, oil, gas and combustible raw materials, make the first positive forecast possible. Once again the truth has been confirmed that the prospect for overcoming the crisis, for progress in the national economy, originates here, precisely among you. The whole country understands this. This is also reflected in the fact that your living and working conditions are being shaped to the extent possible at the present time.

The basic obligations have been fulfilled. The charter of the miner has taken effect along with the new decisions regarding old age and other pensions. New principles of remuneration will be introduced beginning next year. They will create possibilities of a further increase in earnings closely connected to concrete production results. At the same time, all incentive systems that have been tested in practice and that have been accepted by the mining community will be maintained. The problems of the welfare of the working class that still must be resolved -- those of all working people -- also concern the mining families. Many of them find themselves in a difficult housing situation. The past years have not brought any progress in this area. However, taking advantage of this opportunity, I want to inform you that in October, for the first time, more apartments were given to the public than in the same month last year. We shall do everything to ensure that this is a permanent trend. We have made important decisions, which were thoroughly discussed, concerning the development of all forms of housing construction. Every constructive initiative in this sphere will be received favorably and will be supported by the government.

An improvement in the material existence of the working people is the supreme aim of all activities of the socialist state; of its class-orientated socioeconomic policy. The party regards this as its fundamental duty. Of primary concern is the condition of those whose work is the hardest -- those who in coal mines, factories, and building sites create the basis of our existence, today and in the future. The key to this future is in the hands of the Polish workers, in the worker-peasant alliance. The development of the mining industry is unbreakably connected with the strategy of extricating the country from the crisis. It has found its reflection at the 10th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which devoted a separate resolution to the power and fuel policy.

Despite our limited possibilities, we have to find ways to maintain the high level of coal extraction. That is why, even under the conditions of drastic investment restrictions, the investments in the mining industry are and will be continued. The proof is the beginning of the operation of the Belchatow coal mine and power plant, the largest mining and power investment in Poland. Last month the open cast lignite mine in Lubstow was also put in operation. Several days ago production started in the Bogdanka mine the Lublin coal district.

On this occasion I want to cordially welcome the new branch of the mining community, which is working away from the traditional coal extraction areas. The good, rhythmical work of the extraction industry has depended to a large extent and still depends on cooperation with other industries which support the mining industry -- the construction industry and the scientific and research support areas. In particular, the necessary technology for the coal mines is at stake -- keeping the miners supplied with equipment and tools and protective equipment. The transportation of all extracted raw materials must improve. There is much more coal than at the same time last year. Thanks to your work the power industry is not experiencing difficulties anymore. The fuel is reaching the towns and the countryside.

The extraction of coal and other raw materials must be accompanied by much more rational utilization. The situation here is not good. Our economy is extraordinarily wasteful in this respect. The raw material resources, although abundant in Poland, are nonrenewable. Their exploitation must take into account not only today's needs, however urgent, but also the needs of future generations. What you wrench from the soil with such toil has to be used economically, with great caution. This has been said for years. The time has now come when we must deal with this problem with double energy.

Many important system improvements have been made in mining. Cost accounting is being used on a broader scale. The mechanisms of technical and economic progress are being introduced. These actions will continue to be developed as an integral part of the economic reform in our country. One matter of enormous weight is that of miners' safety at work. Although, on the world scale, Polish mining has one of the lowest accident rates, this cannot satisfy us. The miner's safety must always have priority, everywhere. Science and technology ought to fulfill their tasks, reconciling the need to increase extraction with an increase in human safety. You are the hosts of the Polish mines. Your initiatives, in connection with work safety, ought to be and will be considered with insight. Once they have been constructed, the trade unions and workers' self-management can play a big part here.

Dear miners, we are still on an uphill climb, but the road is not as steep as it was. It is better lighted. We have been able to overcome certain difficulties. Others still appear. There still has to be much effort, consistency, iron resolve for our socialist ideas to be realized in full. I would like to express the hope and conviction that there will be no shortage of these characteristics among you; that you will display the same wisdom and patriotism in the future that you displayed in the year now ending.

Bearing in mind the clearly improving situation in the country, the Military Council of National Salvation appeals to the Council of State for the Sejm to consider the whole question of martial law. A big and, at the same time, a considered step is envisaged along the road to complete normalization. Among other things, we wish to lift the militarization of enterprises while preserving, for a transitional period, particular legal norms, with full respect for the miners' affairs and interests. This time is a difficult one for the country, exceptional. Thus, the necessity of particular solutions. I count on their encountering understanding.

I would like once again to express my genuine thanks to you. I cordially greet all miners and their families. I express my respect for the miners' mothers, veterans, to all those who were, are and will be the salt of the earth of this Silesian basin. Long live the mining folk!

Congratulates Miners

LD032006 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has attended a meeting of outstanding mining workers at the Trzydziestolecia PRL coal mine in Jastrzebie. Three hundred and fifty outstanding miners were decorated with the order of the Banner of Labor, first and second class. Gold, silver and bronze crosses of merit were received by 140 persons. Congratulations and best wishes to the miners were passed on by Prof Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee.

REPORTAGE ON 3 DECEMBER SEJM SESSION

Sejm Session Begins

LD031042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] For 1/2 hour now the Sejm has been deliberating, meeting today at its 28th plenary session in the eighth term of office. It is the first of the four announced December sessions, during which topics of fundamental importance for the state and citizens will be tackled.

At the beginning the floor was taken by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, who is presenting to deputies the government report on the main problems of the country's economy in 1983.

So the present session of parliament will be held above all under the banner of the economy. Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski is now discussing the current state of the economy and the main assumption of economic policy for the coming year and in the further period. There is talk in this speech about the realities but also of the hopes for overcoming the crisis -- hopes that have been created by the results of the past few months. However, the fact is [word indistinct] that our economy will still be operating in difficult conditions and, in view of this, one has to choose the most essential economic policy goals from the social point of view. The point is, after all, to work out a profile for economic policy to ensure the implementation of the most important social needs and create premises for a rapid emergence from the crisis.

The deliberations on Wiejska Street are continuing.

Finance Minister's Address

LD040038 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] [No dateline as received] Stanislaw Nieckarz, Polish minister of finance, presented a bill for the budget and the state financial account and also a bill on the question of the balance of payments.

The Sejm is for the first time examining the bill on the balance of payments for 1983. In contacts with the socialist countries a high level of trade turnover has been maintained. A particular role was played by supplies of goods from the USSR. The Soviet Union gave Poland regular credit which in terms of Polish currency amounts to about Z93 billion, which greatly helped to lessen economic difficulties. Poland's debt to the socialist countries in 1983 will grow to about Z320 billion.

In contacts with the capitalist countries a credit blockade continues to be used in relation to Poland. This has had an unfavourable effect on production and export. In the current year, as a result of the sharp fall in imports, the trade turnover with the West ended in a favorable balance of about 242 billion. In 1983 it will be necessary to increase the revenue from exports by at least Z470 billion, and to ensure a growth of spending on imports of up to Z412 billion. This would ensure the continuing improvement of supplies to the market and growth of export production.

Poland's debt this year will amount to Z2,115 billion. We are unable to bear the full cost for the use of credit. After taking into account anticipated payments in 1983 the debt will increase by Z255 billion.

More on Sejm Reports

LD031430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Unidentified correspondents' report from Sejm building in Warsaw on current Sejm session -- live]

[Text] Good day ladies and gentlemen. The Sejm session devoted to economic and financial issues is continuing. Let us remind you that Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski began by presenting the government report on the main problems of the country's economy in the coming year. We presented the theses from this speech in the program "From Home and Abroad." We will broadcast the entire speech after the news. Now a word about the other speeches in the Sejm today.

The draft budget law, along with the financial balance of the state, and the draft resolution on the balance of payments were presented by Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz. He stated that the present financial situation of the state is still characterized by a profound lack of equilibrium. Expenditure is higher than income, the deficit being estimated at over Z240 billion, which has caused an inflationary increase in the money supply. The failure to achieve the income planned for this year for the state budget was determined, among other things, by the income accruing from taxes to finance the state job creation fund, which was lower than anticipated, and by the income from the turnover tax, which was also lower. The budget received from enterprises about 60 percent of the surplus income which they earned. These resources were used in the enterprises primarily to increase wages, and to a lesser degree to finance development. In the work on the draft budget for the coming year the main emphasis was placed on maximizing income and cutting outlay. This has made it possible to present a budget, Stanislaw Nieckarz said, in which in 1983 the deficit will fall to about Z176 billion. So we are slowly on the way to attaining financial equilibrium in the country, but nevertheless, Minister Nieckarz said it is being prolonged by the enormous social pressure for an increase in expenditure on various social projects. In presenting the principles for tax payments from the population, the finance minister stated that the aim is to create a tax system that would favor the development of crafts and small-scale manufacturer while also remaining in accord with the demands of social justice. There will be resolute action, Minister Nieckarz said, against excessive self-enrichment and against the piling up of fortunes which cannot be explained by the amount of work put in. On behalf of the government, the finance minister submitted that the draft budget law for the coming year and the draft resolution on the balance of payment should be considered and passed.

Next, reporting on the banks' credit plans, on the financial balance between the income and outlay of the population and on the money credit policy assumptions for the coming year, Polish National Bank Chairman Stanislaw Majewski depicted the conditions in which the fundamental socioeconomic goals are to be implemented at the end of the coming year. The financial resources possessed by the population for which there will be no covering in goods will amount, as we learned, [word indistinct] to about Z500 billion. There has been a satisfaction of market demands only to a certain degree with relation to rationed goods. A state of severe disequilibrium continues to prevail in investments. In the coming year, too, Polish National Bank Chairman Stanislaw Majowski stated, the purchasing power of the population stemming from current income will be about Z70 billion above the goods and services on offer. It is envisaged that there will be a 16 percent growth in remuneration for work, accompanied by a simultaneous increase in retail prices of close on 15 percent. This assumption may prove difficult to implement, when one considers that in the current year the remuneration for work, including compensation, has grown by 40 percent, which is considerably in excess of the plan. There will continue to be very strong public pressure for wage increases, for a further increase in retail prices is envisaged, the chairman of the Polish National Bank said.

Following these speeches there began a discussion in the Sejm.

Sejm Concludes Debates

LD032202 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 3 Dec -- After the discussion on the government documents presented by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz and Chairman of Narodowy Bank Polski Stanislaw Majewski, in which several deputies took part, the chamber decided to direct the draft 1983 budget law and the draft plan of the central fund of the development of culture for 1983 to the Committee for Economic Plan, Budget and Finance.

This committee will also review the draft resolutions on the balance of payments, the credit plan, the balance of incomes and expenditures of the population and the assumptions of the finance-credit policy for 1983. The draft budget, the central plan of the fund of development of culture, the balance of payments and the credit plan will also be presented to the social and economic council at the Sejm, which will formulate its opinion.

Next the Sejm reviewed and passed unanimously a housing law. The successive points on the Sejm agenda were questions by deputies. Next, the Sejm concluded debates. Sejm deputy speaker announced that the nearest Sejm meeting will be held on Dec 13 and 14.

RELEASE OF INTERNEES CONTINUES NATIONWIDE

Lenin Steelworkers Released

LD031940 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The voivodship headquarters of the Krakow Citizens' Militia has announced that the last three interned employees of the Lenin metallurgical combine have been released. The founding workers' committee of steelworkers, representing their trade unions, requested to the voivodship commandant that they be released.

Krakow Releases More Internees

LD042106 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 4 Dec -- Responding to an appeal of the Provisional Voivodship Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth in Krakow, voivodship Commander of the Civic Militia in Krakow Col. Adam Trzybinski decided today to free another seven internees, irrespective of the previously released three former workers of the Lenin steelworks.

Czestochowa To Release Internees

LD031934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Provisional Voivodship Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] in Czestochowa, taking into account the improved socio-political situation in the country and the voivodship, today appealed to the commander of the voivodship Citizens' Militia to consider a motion concerning the release of persons whose attitude does not raise reservations, particularly workers and farmers from the area of Czestochowa Voivodship who have hitherto remained in internment centers. The progressive stabilization of feelings and the (?growing) involvement of the community in overcoming the socioeconomic crisis and everyday difficulties arising from it bear witness to the fact that among the region's inhabitants a civic and patriotic concern for the destiny of the homeland is becoming ever more widespread.

The conviction was expressed that the release of the internees is the community's wish and that it will constitute a successive significant step on the path toward sociopolitical stabilization, an important element of the front of national accord.

The commander of the voivodship Citizens' Militia in Czestochowa adopted a positive attitude toward this motion, instructing the release of interned persons who are resident in Czestochowa Voivodship.

Other Voivodships To React

LD041850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] The commandant of the voivodship Citizens' Militia in Tarnobrzeg, reacting favorably to the requests by Presidium of the Voivodship People's Council, and of the works committee for national rebirth and the founding committee of the trade union of employees of the Stalowa Wola steelworks, has issued a decision concerning the release of all internees in the territory of Tarnobrzeg Voivodship.

In response to the motion of the founding committee of trade unions in the lighting equipment factory in Pila, concerning the lifting of the internment of one of the employees of the works, the Citizens' Militia voivodship commandant in Pila has decided to free all the inhabitants of Pila Voivodship who are still in temporary internment.

Wroclaw PRON Appeals

LD060928 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Referring to the resolution of the Wroclaw Voivodship Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Council dated December which supported the initiating committee's appeal for the creation of a provisional national PRON council which was submitted to the Sejm of the Polish Peoples Republic in the matter of ending martial law, the Presidium of the Wroclaw Voivodship PRON Council appealed at its session yesterday to Col Dr Zdzislaw Biernaczyk, commander of the voivodship Citizens' Militia [MO] in Wroclaw, to release women, workers, scientific employees and students from internment. The MO voivodship commander in Wroclaw reacted positively to this appeal.

Also at yesterday's session of the Wroclaw Voivodship PRON Council yet another collective membership application to the trade union movement submitted by the Wroclaw branch of the Polish Union of Construction Industry Engineers and Technical Workers was accepted.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST EMERGES FROM HIDING, RELEASED

LD032152 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 3 Dec -- Maria Teresa Zabielewicz-Miodek, former employee of a branch of the Press Information Bureau of former Solidarnosc National Commission at the Main Board of Solidarnosc Mazowsze Chapter, who has been in hiding since Dec 13, 1981, came out of hiding and reported at the militia Warsaw headquarters. While questioned, she stated that in the face of progressing normalization of life in Poland she considered further hiding senseless. After being questioned she was released.

OFFICIALS PUNISHED FOR POOR PERFORMANCE

LD031840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The Government Press Office reports that in the period 1 July - 15 November sanctions were applied to management cadres in the state and economic administration who were working badly. Some 609 employees in all were punished. The professional consequences were drawn regarding 20 directors and deputy directors of departments and offices in ministries and central offices. Three departmental directors were recalled in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, the Ministry of culture and Art and the Maritime Economy Office.

In voivodship offices sanctions were applied to 63 directors of departments, 15 of whom were recalled from their posts. In towns and parishes 198 chief administrative officers were punished. Punishments envisaged in the labor code were imposed on 328 directors and deputy directors of enterprises and equivalent units. The director of Polmozbyt in Opole, among others, was recalled for wrong decisions linked with the sale of cars, [words indistinct].

MARTIAL LAW NOT TO BE LIFTED UNTIL 23 DEC

NC031558 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 3 (AFP) -- Martial law in Poland will not be lifted until December 23, parliamentary sources said here today. Earlier reports said the state of siege would probably be lifted on December 13 -- the first anniversary of its introduction.

The sources said parliament will meet that day to give the bill ending martial law its first reading and that this would be followed by a political debate. The [word indistinct] will be voted on December 23, for which an official agenda has not yet been published. This timetable means that martial law will still be in effect for the sensitive date of December 16 -- anniversary of the 1970 Baltic ports riots -- but there will still be time to release internees for Christmas. Under the text, suspended organisations -- including the writers' and filmmakers associations -- which have not yet been rehabilitated will be dissolved.

WARSAW, VATICAN REPORT EPISCOPATE COMMUNIQUE

Episcopate 'Regret' Noted

LD040028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The 189th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate was held in Warsaw on 1 and 2 December. It was preceded by a session of the Main Council of the Episcopate, which also took place in the capital. Both sessions were chaired by Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate.

According to the communique published by the Press Bureau of the Polish Episcopate, the first point on the conference agenda was next year's visit to the homeland by John Paul II. The bishops also dealt with social problems, stressing, as the communique states, that the church is jointly responsible for the destiny of the nation in which it fulfills its apostolic mission. The church's mission is religious in character; however, it cannot be implemented in isolation from social and political conditions. The Episcopate expressed its regret over the dissolution of all trade unions.

Free Trade Unions Defended

LD031908 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpts] On 1 and 2 December 1982 the 189th plenary conference of the Episcopate of Poland held debates in Warsaw, preceded by a session of the Main Council of the Polish Episcopate which took place in Warsaw on 30 November this year. Both sessions were chaired by Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland. The circumstances in which God's church in Poland is at present fulfilling its role have brought to the foreground the following issues:

Firstly, the communique speaks of the second pilgrimage of the holy father to the home-homeland, recalling that a detailed program for pastoral activity connected with the visit by John Paul II to Poland, prepared by the committee of the Episcopate, has been established. The plenary conference assessed and adopted the committee's proposals. The program for preparing the papal pilgrimage takes into account the following principles:

Firstly, this visit by Christ's vicar in Poland will take place in the pope's homeland in a spirit of faith in God's (?special) mercy; secondly, this pilgrimage will be linked with the 600th anniversary of Jasna Gora, and with the recent announcement by the holy father of 1983 as a year of mercy; thirdly, the pastoral program in Poland is devoted in the current year to Christian hope. Chrisitan hope brings the conviction that the way to the glory of the resurrection leads through the cross. In this spirit we are to accept all the afflictions of everyday life, of which there are many, and from which we are emerging with the greatest difficulty. Fourthly, the holy father has conveyed to the glory of the saints the martyr of Auschwitz, Maksymilian Kolbe, stressing that this saint is an anniversary gift for the nation.

The Polish bishops' communique also mentions that the present year has in accordance with the wish of the church been a year of pilgrimages for all diocesan Polish bishops to Rome to visit the apostoles' tombs and to give an account on the state of the diocesan churches at the Rome congregations. Each of the diocesan bishops was separately received by Pope John Paul II. The meeting with the holy father provided an opportunity for direct conversation and a manifest sign that Christ built his church on the rock, which is Peter, and on every one of his successors, who in our days is Pope John Paul II.

The conference heard a report on the talks conducted with the holy father in the offices of the Holy See by Archbishop Josef Glemp, primate of Poland, and Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Episcopate, during their stay in Rome in October and November this year. Cardinal Franciszek Macharski submitted a report on work at the cardinal's college at a special session in November devoted to internal matters of the Catholic Church.

The fourth point of the communique from the 189th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate reads: In the sphere of social matters the bishops recall that the Church is jointly responsible for the destiny of the nation, in which it fulfills its apostolic mission. In the spirit of this responsibility the Church wishes to contribute toward the consolidation and growth of the common good above all by teaching faith in Christ and (?through) Christian morality in individual and social life. The church's mission is religious in character; it is not however implemented in isolation from the conditions of social and political life. It is the church's duty to speak out whenever this is required for the spiritual good of the faithful, for the defense of moral values and for human dignity.

Over the past few months events have occurred in our country which struck painfully at whole social groups and numerous individuals. All trade unions were dissolved, including those which enjoyed the respect of broad circles of the community -- the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Private Farmers Solidarity. It is lamentable that other paths were not chosen when the nation is striving toward calm and social harmony.

The church considers that the construction of permanent social calm requires respect for the just aspirations of the community, which is organized into social groups on the basis of the agreements concluded and the accords achieved as a result of dialogue. In the situation now existing the episcopate has the duty to recall the teaching of the church concerning trade unions.

In the synodal pastoral constitution concerning the Church in the modern world we read: Among the basic human rights should be counted the right of employees freely to found trade unions which would really represent them and could contribute toward shaping economic life according to the correct order, and moreover the right of every employee freely to participate in the activity of these unions without the fear of exposing himself to revenge.

Our country still continues to be confronted with great difficulties, which can be overcome only through the joint effort of the authorities and the community. This demands on the part of the authorities subjective treatment of the community, and requires them to restore to it its due rights, as well as to build such structures of economic, social and political life which suit this community.

In order to liberate energy and to involve all the social strata it is essential to have the knowledge that the rights of both groups and of individuals will not be arbitrarily violated by anyone. An exceptionally important matter is respect for the right of every citizen to personal inviolability, to a place of work and to just remuneration. It is worth recalling here that corresponding to the rights of citizens and social groups there are social obligations. The Second Vatican Synod teaches: Not all Christians feel their individual and specific vocation within the political community. By virtue of this vocation they should shine as an example and conscientiously fulfill their obligations and serve the common good, showing with deeds how it is possible to reconcile authority with liberty, and the initiative of the individual with social bonds. Our country's current situation requires from everybody precisely such action and effort for the common good.

The last point in the Polish bishops communique stresses that the Polish Episcopate persists in its profound unity with all those who conscientiously desire the prosperous future of the nation and country, with the working people of the towns and villages, with people of culture and science, and with all generations from the oblast to young people and children.

Those were extensive excerpts from the communique of the 189th conference of the Polish Episcopate.

VOIVODSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEES MEET 2, 3 DEC

Porebski at Wroclaw Meeting

LD060940 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] A routine session of the Voivodship Defense Committee was held yesterday in Wroclaw. The members of the committee assessed the implementation of decisions adopted in the sphere of public order, measures against profiteering, housing management and of dealing with complaints and suggestions. Prof Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee took part in the session.

Gorzow Voivodship Meeting

LD060934 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Maj Gen Jan Sosnicki, a representative of the National Defense Committee, took part in today's Gorzow Voivodship Defense Committee meeting. A comprehensive summing up of the implementation of the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation and of the Armed Forces Inspectorate was undertaken, and political, social and economic stabilization progress in the region were discussed.

This stabilization is typified, among other things, by the gradual restoration of the authority of the PZPR and the other political parties and mass organizations, by the visible improvement in public order, by a clear drop in the number of serious crimes, and by the decreasing influence of antisolialist underground forces on the public.

BEJGER ADDRESSES LENIN SHIPYARD PARTY CONFERENCE

LD050137 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, has attended a report-back conference of the largest party organization -- the Lenin shipyard. The conference delegates, representing the shipyard party organization, which has more than 2,000 members and candidates, assessed the functioning of factory organizations since February 1981 and mapped out the direction of future activities. Rising to speak during the discussion, Stanislaw Bejger emphasized that the most urgent tasks at present are to rebuild the authority and identity of the party and to mobilize all its members and the entire shipyard work force around the program defined by the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum.

INSURANCE BILL FOR PRIVATE FARMERS APPROVED

LD050004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Three Sejm commissions -- for labor and social affairs, for legislative work and for agriculture and the food industry -- have completed a 2-day joint discussion on the deputies' bill concerning social insurance for private farmers and their families. The commissions have approved the bill which is to be submitted this month before the plenary session of the Sejm. The bill envisions that only those insured who have had an accident while working on their farm or who have an industrial disease will be entitled to a sickness benefit.

The deputies also complied with the proposal that everyone be entitled to a pension or disabled allowance of a basic value amounting to 100 percent of the lowest employee's pension. It has been decided to put forward the proposal that a third of the expenditure on the payment of allowances be covered from contributions paid by farmers and two-thirds of it from the state budget. It is thus assumed that the annual contribution from every person insured will amount to 21,200 plus 2500 from every full accountable hectare on a given farm.

The bill also broadens the circle of the farmer's heirs, not restricting it only to the nearest descendants. Deputies have decided that family supplement is to be granted to an insured person who is not entitled to claim supplements by virtue of other regulations and who has low income calculated per one member of the family. The bill also envisages that persons who prior to 1 January 1978 handed over free of charge their farms to close family members or to the state be granted pensions and annuities.

BRIEFS

UNDERSECRETARIES OF STATE APPOINTED -- The premier has appointed Jozef Koziol undersecretary of state and first vice minister of the Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Nov 82 p 2 AU] The Premier has appointed Waclaw Kupper undersecretary of state of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

GNA PLENARY SESSION TO RESUME 9 DECEMBER

AU041819 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] The Grand National Assembly [GNA] bureau has decided that the plenary meeting of the sixth session of the eighth GNA legislature will resume on Thursday, 9 December, 1982 at 0800 GMT.

Legislative Chamber To Meet 8 Dec

AU041820 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] By presidential decree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the legislative chamber of people's councils will convene on 8 December 1982.

ROMANIAN-EEC COMMISSION CONCLUDES SESSION

AU031930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 3/12/1982 -- The second session of the joint Romanian-European Economic Community Commission concluded in Bucharest on December 3.

The two parties examined the stage of the economic relations between Romania and the EEC member countries, the possibilities and measures conducive to the development of those relations and of commercial exchanges.

At the end of the proceedings, the two chief delegates, Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president of the EEC Executive Commission, in charge of external relations, exchanged letters regarding the translation into fact of the recommendations made during the session.

Ceausescu Receives EEC Official

AU031720 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Wilhelm Haferkemp, vice president of the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community in charge of foreign relations, who attended the second session of the joint Romanian-EEC Commission. The meeting was attended by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The guest expressed gratitude at being received and at the opportunity to visit Romania, and extended most cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission. Expressing gratitude, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn, conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the EEC president.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides examined the overall relations of cooperation between Romania and the EEC and stressed the positive development of those relations in conformity with agreements concluded during the first session of the Romanian-EEC Joint Commission. Both sides stressed that broad opportunities exist to expand and diversify cooperation between Romania and the EEC and expressed their desire to fully capitalize on those opportunities to their mutual advantage and to the benefit of the cause of understanding, detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world. In this context, the two sides examined new fields of cooperation and established cooperation ventures between Romania and the EEC member-countries.

The two sides also discussed certain international issues. They stressed that under the current conditions of the world economic and financial crisis, it is necessary to act to expand relations of cooperation and collaboration among countries to intensify trade and to make use of new forms and ways of economic cooperation. They stressed the need to promote a world financial policy that will give an impetus to cooperation among countries, that will eliminate high interest rate practices which are an obstacle to trade and the economic development of countries, especially to the progress of developing countries.

In the same context, the two sides stressed that the current arms race, which has reached huge proportions, constitutes a direct danger for the countries' economic development and for the masses' living standard and aggravates the world economic situation even more. They stressed that it is necessary to stop the arms race and to proceed to urgent disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, to cut back on military budgets and to use the funds thus made available for the countries' socio-economic development and for improving the peoples' living standard.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

EEC Delegation Departs

AU041347 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/12/1982 -- The delegation of the European Economic Community, headed by Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president of EEC Executive Commission, in charge of foreign relations, that participated in the second session of the Romanian-EEC joint session, left Bucharest on December 4.

At departure the guests were saluted by Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by other officials.

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH BELGIAN CP OFFICIAL

AU032031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/12/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Friday, December 3 Jacques Nagels, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Belgium, who is paying a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview was attended by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion greetings were exchanged between the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Communist Party of Belgium, Louis van Geyt.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Belgium, just as the joint wish to strengthen those relations for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of peace and progress.

During the interview opinions were exchanged on questions of the world political life with emphasis on the two communist parties' concern over the heightening tension in international relations.

The need was stressed for increased efforts on the part of all states, of the progressive and democratic forces throughout the world, of the public opinion to halt the deterioration of the international situation, resume the policy of peace, detente and collaboration, ground interstate relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force.

Concern was also expressed over the unprecedented intensification of the arms race, and it was considered that resolute and efficient measures were needed to halt the arms race and achieve a passage to measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, of ensuring a policy of detente and peace.

During the talk the determination of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Belgium was expressed to further make their contribution to strengthening friendship, collaboration and solidarity among the communist and workers' parties on the basis of respect for each party's right to self-reliantly elaborate and implement its own policy, revolutionary strategy and tactics without any outside interference, in keeping with the specific historical, national and social realities in which it carries on its activity. The resolve was also expressed to develop the ever closer cooperation among all the democratic, anti-imperialist forces that declare for peace, security, disarmament, understanding and collaboration among nations.

The talk passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER HOLDS DISCUSSIONS IN BUCHAREST

Received by Ceausescu

AU032038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/12/1982 -- On December 3, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Hasballah al-Kafrawi, minister of reconstruction, housing and land reclamation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now on a visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The guest expressed warm thanks for having been received, for the substantial and permanent support of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East questions.

Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the good relations of friendship and productive collaboration established between Romania and Egypt, the significance being stressed of the top-level dialogue and of the ascending course of these relations on an economic, political and cultural plane. Likewise, it was assessed that the economies of the two countries provided broad possibilities of expanding and deepening the economic relations, the cooperation in production between Romania and Egypt. The determination was expressed to carry into effect the understandings reached during the Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue. In that context, new ways and modalities were examined allowing for a deepening of the Romanian-Egyptian cooperation. It was stressed that the development and strengthening of this cooperation served the interests of both countries and peoples, the cause of peace, detente and understanding among nations.

Current international political questions were also approached, stress being laid on the concern of Romania and of Egypt over the growingly tenser relations in various zones of the world, on the need for action towards the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and respect for all peoples' independence, towards the peaceful settlement of all interstate litigations, for urgent measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Special attention was paid during the interview to the Middle East situation, both sides pointing to the need for using all diplomatic and political means to find a global, durable and just solution to the problems in the region. It was stressed that a just and lasting peace could be ensured on the basis of Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, of the achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, the right to delf-determination and to an independent free existence of all the states in the area. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Talks With Pungan, Others

AU032042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/12/1982 -- In Romania for a visit, Hasaballah Muhammad al-Kafrawi minister of reconstruction, minister of state for housing and land reclamation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, conducted talks with Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, Ioan Florea, minister of woodworking and building materials industry, Mihail Tenea, deputy minister in the department for construction activities abroad. At the end of the visit Vasile Pungan and Hasaballah Muhammad al-Kafrawi signed an aide-memoire highlighting the wish to further expand the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Egypt in the spirit of the understanding reached at summit level.

PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY MARKED 29 NOVEMBER

AU021258 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Nov 82 p 5

[Summary] A meeting devoted to the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people was organized on 29 November by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romanian League of Friendship with Afro-Asian Peoples.

Mihai Burca, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democrary and Unity Front, took the floor and stressed that "Romania consistently advocates a peaceful solution to the Middle East problems and the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in that area based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, on resolving the Palestinian people's problem by ensuring their right to self-determination and to the creation of independent Palestinian state, and on guarantees for the independence and security of all countries in the area."

Taking the floor, the director of the UN information center for Romania, (Abdel Salam Dajani), referred to Romania's stance on Middle East matters and read a message from UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people expressing the hope that all governments and parties concerned will make further efforts toward achieving a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem.

The last to speak was Khalid ash-Shayky, PLO representative in Bucharest, who expressed warm gratitude for the constant material and moral support granted by Romania to the just Palestinian cause. He also expressed the hope that relations between the Romanian and Palestinian people will continue to strengthen and develop.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry representatives, by party and state activists, trade union officials, youth representatives and Bucharest working people. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest were also present.

DRAGAN CONTINUES U.S. VISIT, MEETS WITH BUSH

LD041034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the United States are interested in promoting their cooperation in all domains, especially the economic, in the framework of their good and friendly relations.

This was noted in talks held here Friday by U.S. Vice President George Bush and Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan. The Yugoslav vice premier took part in the work of the Yugoslav-U.S. Economic Council in Washington.

The Bush-Dragan talks focused on bilateral relations. Bush expressed keen interest in the measures being taken in Yugoslavia to surmount the country's current economic problems. Dragan informed Bush of the efforts being invested by the Yugoslav Government and other socio-political factors to achieve economic stabilization. In this context, he underscored Yugoslavia's firm commitment to rely on its own forces.

On behalf of President Reagan, George Bush (?emphasized his determination) and readiness to fully support Yugoslavia's endeavours to overcome the present difficulties and achieve the [word indistinct] goals.

Bush also stressed that the United States highly values Yugoslavia's independent position and nonaligned policy. He expressed confidence that it is in the interest of the international community that Yugoslavia continue to play a significant role in international affairs.

Visits Joint Economic Council

LD051750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 5 (TANJUG) -- United States businessmen have assessed as positive Yugoslavia's orientation of overcoming the current economic difficulties on the basis of self-reliance with accent on higher exports, especially to the hard-currency markets, and the meeting of the country's external credit obligations.

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan stated the above today, Sunday, on returning from a three-day visit to the United States. Zvone Dragan participated in a regular annual session of the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council in Washington and conferred with leading figures of the U.S. economy.

The promotion of bilateral relations was the central issue of all talks held with U.S. partners, Dragan stated. He noted that joint interest has been established to exist in as soon as possible creating conditions for reducing Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with the United States, which amounts to around 600 million dollars.

Zvone Dragan said that United States Vice-President Bush has stressed the U.S. administration's readiness to give support to Yugoslavia's economic orientation through promoting overall economic cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia, in keeping with the long-term interests of the two countries.

Joint economic projects in the fields of energy and manufacturing industries were in the focus of the talks held with U.S. partners, Dragan said. The possibility of more favourable credit facilities for deliveries of certain United States semi-manufactures and consumer goods to Yugoslavia was also discussed, Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan said.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER VISITS SFRY

LD031726 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1657 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Kupari, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, today arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia to see its armed forces. Due to thick fog in Belgrade the plane landed at Cilipi airport near Dubrovnik where the high-ranking guest and members of the delegation from the friendly country were welcomed by Adm Branko Mamual, federal secretary for national defense.

The welcome was attended by Col Gen Asim Hodzic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Col Gen Veluko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Maj Gen Svetozar Oro, head of the political administration of the federal secretariat for national defense; Rear Adm (Zvonimir Kostic) and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Meets With Mamula

LD031822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Kupari, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, had talks this evening in Kupari near Dubrovnik with Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, on the further development and promotion of bilateral relations and current issues of mutual interest.

The U.S. secretary of defense arrived in Dubrovnik today at the head of a delegation of his country's armed forces.

Received by Stambolic

LD041228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec, (TANJUG) -- Today in Belgrade, Peter Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, who is in Yugoslavia as a guest of Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger forwarded a message to Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, from U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

During the conversation, in which Adm Branko Mamula and David Anderson, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, took part, views were exchanged on the topical problems of international relations. The conversation also dealt with the relations between the two countries, and mutual readiness was expressed for their further promotion.

Visits Tito Center, Departs

LD041412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- Today's U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who led his country's delegation on an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, laid flowers on the grave of President Tito and signed the visitor's book.

This afternoon, Weinberger completed his visit and left Yugoslavia. At the Batajnica airport, the high guest and members of the delegation were seen off by Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, Col Gen Asim Hodzic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lt Col Gen Slobodan Alagic, commander of the air force and antiaircraft defense; Maj Gen Svetozar Oro, head of political administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Rear Adm Zvonimir Kostic and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. The departure was also attended by David Anderson, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia.

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT

LD032326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received in Belgrade today Alden W. Clausen, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who was accompanied by Vice President Roger Chaufournier and bank official Ram Chopra [spelling as received].

In cordial talks attended by Joze Florjancic, federal secretary of finance, and Vuko Dragasevic, general secretary of the SFRY Presidenty, they discussed the cooperation between Yugoslavia and the International Bank as well as topical issues pertaining to the development of international economic relations.

Both sides made a positive assessment of the cooperation between Yugoslavia and the International Bank and expressed the desire that this cooperation be continued and promoted.

STOJANOVIC MEETS WITH USSR AMBASSADOR RODIONOV

LD040245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade: 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in the SFRY, at the latter's request.

NEW CONSULAR CONVENTION COMPLETED WITH POLAND

LD021154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1030 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- A consular convention between the governments of the SFRY and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw today. The document states that the amended convention proceeds from the desire for consular relations to be further developed, thereby helping to deepen friendly relations between the two states.

The convention was signed on behalf of the Federal Executive Council by Milivoje Maksic, Yugoslav ambassador in Warsaw, and on behalf of the Polish Government by Marian Dmochowski, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The amended convention sets out the consular affairs and methods of protecting the interests of the SFRY and its citizens on the territory of the Polish People's Republic. This convention replaces the previous one signed between the two governments in 1958.

$200 MILLION U.S.-JAPANESE LOAN FINALIZED

AU021334 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 27 Nov 28 p 1

[Text] London, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Representatives of five Yugoslav banks signed a contract in London today with a group of American and Japanese banks to obtain a loan of $200 million. The group of the banks granting the loan is led by the American Citibank corporation, and the Yugoslav banks are led by Jugobanka-Associated Bank of Belgrade. Of the total of $200 million, the Amercan banks are lending $160 million, the Japanese $25 million and the New York agency of Jugobanka is providing a share of $15 million. The banks granted the loan for 18 months with an option to extend, at the rate of interest prevailing in the international capital market.

REPORT SHOWS EXPORTS RISE, TRADE DEFICIT DECLINES

LD060138 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Text] Here are the latest figures published today on our foreign trade:

By 25 November, the Yugoslav economy exported products equaling $8.7 billion, which is 1.9 percent more than in the same period last year. Of that figure, products equaling $5.1 billion were sold to partners in countries with which we have the convertible method of payment: This represents an increase of about 5 percent. Our purchases on foreign markets were reduced by 9.2 percent and amount to about $11.5 billion. According to estimates by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, our country's trade deficit will probably not be higher than $2.7 billion or $2.8 billion by the end of the year. This represents a significant reduction compared with last year, when the deficit amounted to $4.3 billion; or compared with 1980, when it amounted to as much as $6.1 billion. With such results in the trade with the world, our exports compensated for a little over 76 percent for purchases abroad -- that is, 8 percent more tha before. By the end of the year, the coverage of imports by exports is expected to amount to about 78 percent.

The economy realized the best economic results on the market of developing countries. We increased our exports to them by nearly 17 percent and to developed industrial countries by 3.6 percent. Exports to socialist countries were reduced by 17 percent, from Western countries by 7 percent and from socialist countries by 10 percent.

SAWP OFFICIAL DECLARES BORDERS WILL REMAIN OPEN

LD032220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2024 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Vienna, December 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has no intention of closing its frontiers, said Vukoje Bulatovic, the head of a delegation of the republican conference of the Socialsit Alliance of the Working People of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, during a meeting with the representatives of Carinthian Slovenes in Austria Friday.

Involved are above all efforts to eliminate certain economic problems in Yugoslavia, Bulatovic specified.

He also explained that the Yugoslav economic measures were not aimed at restricting humanitarian, cultural and other bonds between the ethnic communities and their homeland.

Carinthian Slovenes have lived as national minority in Austria's Carinthia province for centuries.

RIBICIC REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL, INTERNAL AFFAIRS

AU041707 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 82

[Report on the interview granted by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Belgrade Radio Second Program -- with recorded portions; date and place not given]

[Text] In our program today, we carry excerpts from the interview granted by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Belgrade radio. You were able to hear the first part of the interview last Sunday and the second part will be carried by Belgrade Radio Second Program at 1700 GMT tomorrow. Listen first now how Comrade Ribicic appraises our country's international position:

[Begin Ribicic recording] Yugoslavia clearly stands as a real factor in international relations. For instance, this was demonstrated recently during our delegation's attendance at Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow. Among all the delegations, some 100, attending the funeral in Moscow, the new general secretary of the Soviet Party received only eight, including ours. On the same occasion China's representative also showed a special interest in contacting us.

We also have good relations and constant contacts at the highest level with the United States, which is also a big power. It is true that our foreign reputation increasingly depends on our internal road and our internal stability. Self-management is becoming a factor, a powerful factor of our independent policy in the world and our security. [end recording]

We have also singled out Ribicic's appraisal of the past functioning of the institution of 1-year terms of office.

[Begin Ribicic recording] You see we thought that we would speed up the cadre circulation by introducing the 1-year term of office. But the 1-year term of office has not done so. It has speeded up some kind of circulation within the structures, the cadre structures, within our horizontal structures of communes, republics, provinces, the federation and so forth. However, there has been no great breakthrough of new cadres in attaining responsible political and other positions. I think that we have... [Ribicic corrects himself] ...at the trade union congress I wanted to say something about Tito's initiative and about the 1-year term of office because that was the first congress following Tito's initiative at the trade union congress 4 years ago. I said then that it makes no sense: This was Tito's initiative, and the trade unions themselves should make an appraisal of the situation after 4 years. I must say that the question of the 1-year term of office was hardly mentioned at all at the trade union congress. No, the delegates did not speak a great deal about it. They spoke about collective decisionmaking and responsibility quite a great deal but they scarcely connected responsibility with a shortening of the term of office. They spoke more about the need for resignations as a result of poor work [Ribicic chuckles] and they placed greater emphasis on the need to realize responsibility than on creating possibilities for a somewhat more rapid cadre circulation through a shortening of the term of office.

We have... [Ribicic corrects himself] ...I wanted to speak about this at the trade union congress because, at his last political talks with the delegations of all republics, including Slovenia, at Karadjordjevo, Comrade Tito called attention to certain extremes in connection with implementing the 1-year term of office. He directly said to us: In 1 year, a person cannot even become acquainted. As regards the 1-year term, the experience in the federal organs in a multinational community and in the party leadership is one thing and the experience in the Assembly, the executive organs, other organizations and so forth is another.

He called attention to a number of things, and I think that it was wrong that all this was not immediately published at the time. After all, this was Tito's warning. I do not know why all this was not published just as the warning about the Kosovo situation was not published. And in addition, another thing that was perhaps unpleasant to say and was in fact a criticism of our actions, a criticism of all of us who acted and who failed to understand the spirit and the meaning of Tito's initiative, also was not published.

However, now after 4 years, we have nevertheless gained certain experiences in this field, and it is time for us to begin to more effectively implement certain things in practice. [end recording]

KOSOVO: MAJOR PROJECTS SET FOR COMPLETION IN 1983

AU021316 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Milos Antic report]

[Summary] Although the next year should mark the end of investing in expensive projects, there are four projects in Kosovo that have to be completed by the end of 1983 in order to improve the exploitation of raw materials and reduce unemployment: About 80,000 people are now unemployed. These projects are the two Kosovo B thermoelectric powerplants, the ferronickel smelting plant, the Trepca reconstructed metallurgical plant and the Ibar water resources system. The total cost of the construction of these projects will be 51,844,000,000 dinars instead of the planned 17,537,000,000. This will increase the debts of Kosovo, which now amount to between $750 and $800 million. So far 30 billion dinars have been invested in these projects and their importance for the Kosovo economy requires their completion.

When the two Kosovo B thermoelectric powerplants, of 339 megawatts each, are finished, the Kosovo electric power industry will have a total capacity of 1,500 megawatts that will solve the province's energy supply problem. The ferronickel smelting plant will produce 12,000 tons of nickel annually, exclusively for exports to hard-currency countries and thus earn some $84 million, an amount equal to the total value of Kosovo's exports this year. When finished, the Trepca metallurgic plant would increase the percentage of metal extracted from the ore: Now it is 88-90 percent for lead and 97 for zinc. This would mean an annual output of 20,000 tons of lead and zinc in addition to the amounts produced in the past. The waters of the Ibar water resources system are necessary for the three above mentioned projects and also for irrigating more than 10,000 hectares of Kosovo fertile soil.

All four projects should be finished by the end of the next year, Kosovo B being now 92 percent completed, the ferronickel smelting plant 80 percent, the Trepca plant 50 and the Ibar power system by 90 percent.

KOSOVO ACADEMICS DENY ASSOCIATION WITH IRREDENTA

AU022109 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1665 on 28 November on page 2 carries a 900-word letter signed by seven ethnic Albanians, Academician Idriz Ajeti, Prof Dr Mark Krasniqi, Prof Dr Zef Mirdita, Dr Rexhep Ismajli, Dr Hivzi Islami, Exhiale Dobruna-Salihu and Rexhep Doci. They refer to a book published by the Albanian Academy of Sciences in Tirana entitled "The Albanians and Their Hearths," which is a collection of papers by Albanian authors and includes reprints of studies by the authors of the letter.

"It is obvious" the letter says, "that the intention of the editors was to encourage irredentists in Kosovo with this book." Without retracting their published views, the authors of the letter express their "deep disagreement because the authenticity and the scientific nature of these views has not been respected, and dissociating ourselves from the publication and the action of the editors, we condemn their manipulation with our names and scientific works."

The letter refers to EKSPRES POLITIKA of 28 September 1982, which called the seven ethnic Albanians "servants of irredentism," "without even entering in the cirsumstance under which these articles were published." "Everybody knows that an author is responsible for what he has written, but not for the manner in which other maliciously interpret his articles." "It is unacceptable to demand, as in this case, that we should reexamine our scientific views only because they are officially supported in a certain place."

"The phenomenon that journalists in our country make judgments on science is not something old," the letter concludes. "Such phenomena have become more and more topical recently in the sphere of Albanological studies. Everything that is addressed to us, together with many untruths and insinuations in these articles, is unacceptable as a phenomenon, as a position, as a moral postulate or as politics."

POPIT DEFENDS SELF-MANAGEMENT, REGIONAL RIGHTS

AU271714 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 82 p 5

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] The speech of France Popit, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia and the LCY Central Committee, at yesterday's session of the Republican Conference Presidium of the Slovene SAWP, has strongly resounded among the Slovene public, particularly his sharp criticism of those who say that the socialist self-managing system is responsible for our current difficulties and who advocate a revision of this system.

Certain people, Popit warned, oppose self-management as a production relationship and oppose the income relationship as an expression of the social ownership of the means of production. These discussions can lead in only two directions; toward economic liberalism or statism. We already have rich experience about both of them and we have convinced ourselves that we cannot progress in this way, or rather that we can successfully progress only if we develop our relations and system on the self-managing socialist production relationship. And instead of steadily developing these new relations, certain people who speak about economic laws say that the relations defined by the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor are responsible for the present situation.

Those who say that it is also necessary to change the political system, whose vital component is the delegate system, are also very vociferous. For the time being the political system is only criticized and no sensible proposals have been made. If we were to agree to changing the production relationship and the workers' position, I do not know in which direction we would proceed. However, I know that there are many honest people who believe that everything that is superfluous and that stifles self-management should be removed from the regulations.

There are also other people who, behind these demands, conceal their interests, or wishes for a change in the production relationship and the self-managing system. As regards certain people abroad who applaud and say that the affairs in our country should be centralized and that the state must be strengthened, we can only tell them that the state must be strengthened because our state is a state of socialist self-management.

However, it must be strengthened only within the powers which the state in our country has according to our Constitution. I advocate that we have a unified Yugoslav market, that we must resolve certain things in a united way but on the condition that the basic production relationship is not changed.

I also believe that this starting point is vital for international relations, too. If we were to try to bring about centralization and statism we would soon see what serious international conflicts this would provoke. The Constitution lays down that the workers class of each republic is responsible for its own development within the framework of its realized income, and this is also what mutually links the republics, that is, Yugoslavia. This general solution was adopted after the nationalist outbursts in Yugoslavia in the seventies.

Which workers class would now agree to bypassing the republics? We must preserve these achievements in Yugoslavis's interest, and we must not allow various theoretists who want to liquidate the republics to manifest themselves. A liquidation of the republics is not possible, and we will not discuss here the historic causes of Yugoslavia's origin. Every people fought for itself. The people in the autonomous provinces also fought for their autonomy. Socialist, federal and self-managing Yugoslavia has resulted from this struggle.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL APPROVES SAVINGS TIME

AU301740 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] TANJUG -- At its session yesterday (chaired by Zvone Dragan), the Federal Executive Council adopted, among other things, a decision on the day and moment of transition to summer time and the day and the moment of changing back to central European time in 1983.

Summer time in 1983, it has been announced, will begin on 27 March at 0200 hours, when clocks will be turned forward 1 hour so that 0200 hours will be considered 0300 hours. Summer time next year will end on 25 September at 0300 hours, when clocks will be turned back 1 hour.